THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA,
Corrected up to June 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,638—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve... "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... "Glentromie"... ... ... "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... } Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889.
					Tuesday.
BL	ORIENTAL ..	5500	1000	F Stewart.....	...11th June
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	18th "
BL	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester..	25th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	2nd July
BL	PESHAWUR.	3927	600	L. H. Moule	9th "
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	16th "
BL	CORONANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ...	30th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
MALWA	2970	500	W. L. Broun	6th June.
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	20th "
THAMES.....	4113	800	W. A. Seaton....	4th July.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton ..	18th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st May 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 190 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAV :

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO ...	5,000	800	20th June '89.	20thJuly 1889.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July '89.	10th Aug. "
D. BALDUINO....	5,000	800	1st Aug. '89.	1st Sept. "
MANILA	5,000	800	20th Aug. '89.	20th Sept. "

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA.....	On the 5th June 1889.

For Handbooks & Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 1, 1889.

AUSTRO- HUNGARIAN
LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA.	G. Cossovich..	4,200	600	5th July.
IMPERATOR.....	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th Aug.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI .....Rs.	500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130
RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...Rs.	800	Rs. 480.	

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA.....	A. Lussich	1200	600	25th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
BERENICE.....	A. Trobitz	3,500	550	11th June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th May 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.
THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th June 1889 at noon FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Owing to the Monsoon, Passengers are invited to be on board the steamer in the Prince's Dock by 7 a.m. on the 10th instant.
GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison..	3317	..	25th June.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 6th June 1889. Agents.

£6,582,529
Has been paid in claims by the
QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
Since its Establishment
in
1857.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KIHRA," 1,552 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 12th June, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 16th June, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 13th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 11th June, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 3rd July.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 12th June.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th June 1889. Agents.

MACIVER LINE.

THE favorite Liner S. S. ETOLIA, Captain GILL, will sail for PLYMOUTH or LIVERPOOL first week in July.
First-class passages, good accommodation, DOCTOR and STEWARDESS carried. Return tickets obtainable on moderate terms. Ample allowance of baggage.
Apply to Messrs. KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents, Maciver Line, Bombay.
Also to Messrs. W. WATSON & Co., Passenger Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND of SEVENTEEN PER CENT, equivalent to Rs.85 per share, declared at the Twenty-fifth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company for the year ending March 31st will be paid on and after Wednesday, the 12th June 1889, to Shareholders on the Register at this date on production of share certificates.
By Order,
W. T. TUCKER,
General Manager.
Head Office, Byculla, 5th June, 1889.

DRYING BOTTLES.
FOR keeping Cheroots, Gloves, etc., during the Monsoon.

Size	1	2	3	4	10	litres.
Price Rs.	2-8,	3-8,	4-12,	8-0,	10-0	each.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—The hollow of the stopper should be half filled with ordinary Quicklime, then tie over with two folds of Muslin or one of Calico, or, better still, one fold of Blotting-paper and one of Muslin. It is now quite ready for use, and in a day or so the Cheroots will be found in good smoking condition. When the Lime is reduced to fine powder, it should be renewed.
These Bottles may also be used for preserving Gloves, Feathers, &c., from the effects of the Monsoon.
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RAIN GAUGES.
IN an agricultural country like India, general prosperity depends upon the amount and diffusion of the annual rainfall. Every one should be familiar with the instrument by which data so important are ascertained and be accustomed to use it.
KEMP'S RAIN GAUGE
Is very accurate, and made to hold up to 9 inches.
It consists of
Turned Brass-rimmed Funnel,
Japanned Cylinder with Inspection Slit,
Receiving Bottle,
Graduated Glass Measure.
Full directions for use.
Rs. 10-8.
KEMP & Co., Ld.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

FIRST AID TO THE WOUNDED.
SEABURY'S ACCIDENT CASE. A Tin Case fitted with every requisite for "First Aid," or for Permanent Dressing by the Surgeon. It will be found a perfect boon to the Traveller or Household, as instructions for every ordinary ailment is printed on the Case itself. A Manual also enclosed.
Rs. 16 each.
KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

PRACTITIONERS' KNIVES.
AN INDISPENSABLE COMPANION TO EVERY SURGEON, taking the place of a bulky Pocket Case. The Blades are of the finest steel with lock back, fixed in Tortoiseshell Handles. Each Knife supplied in a Morocco case. It contains :—
SYME'S GUM LANCET. SYME'S ABSCESS LANCET. TENDON KNIFE. SAW. STRAIGHT SHARP BISTOURY. TENACULUM OR NEEDLE. PROBE. DIRECTOR.
Rs. 20 Each.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS!
A very large collection,
by LALLA DEEN DAYAL
and other well-known ARTISTS.
Prices from As. 12 to Re. 1-8, unmounted.
THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.
PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.
These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

GEORGE CHEAVIN'S
NEW PATENT
"IDIOCATHARTES"
REMOVEABLE PLATE WATER FILTER,
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
HIS MAJESTY LEOPOLD II., KING OF THE BELGIANS,
HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE NETHERLANDS,
HIS LATE IMPERIAL MAJESTY NAPOLEON III., EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, &c., &c., &c.
It is constructed on the most sound scientific principles, and yet so exceedingly simple that it cannot get out of order, and can be instantaneously taken to pieces, leaving the whole of the interior open for inspection and cleaning, and the purifying medium renewed by the user.
Nothing comes in contact with the Water but Stoneware and specially prepared Purifying Medium and Asbestos.
NO LOOSE PAN OR INNER VESSEL TO CAUSE BREAKAGE.
It will be seen this NEW FILTER differs entirely from any which has ever before been introduced, and that the Water is not only PERFECTLY PURIFIED, but oxygenated and rendered brisk and pleasant to the taste, and the effect EVEN UPON THE BLACKEST AND FOULEST THAMES WATER is surprising, and chemical analysis fails to detect the least trace of impurity in the water after once passing through.
The only Filter that can be depended upon to remove effectually from water all Germs of Disease and Metallic Impurities, Lead, Zinc, &c., dissolved in water; effectually removing Animal, Vegetable, and Earthy Impurities in suspension; and also ABSOLUTELY REMOVING LEAD, ZINC LIME, IRON, SEWAGE, ORGANIC, MINERAL, AND SALINE IMPURITIES IN SOLUTION.
A certain protection against the dangers that lurk in the domestic water-supply. Guaranteed to remove all germs of Cholera, Typhoid, Diphtheria, and all causes of Blood-Poisoning, &c.
It is the best possible preventive of Cholera, Typhoid Fever, and all other diseases arising from drinking impure water. No water should be used for drinking or cooking without being effectually purified; and no house can be thoroughly furnished without a good Filter.
It can be cleaned easily by any one, and the special purifying medium renewed at a trifling cost. It has a larger body and surface of a special purifying medium than in any other, and is the most effective means known of purifying water for domestic, manufacturing, and general purposes.
It is adopted in preference to all others by the English and Foreign Governments, the principal Railway and Steamship Companies, the *elite* of the Medical Profession, the London and Provincial Hospitals, &c., &c. Not only is it now found in every establishment of note throughout the United Kingdom and the whole of Europe, but it has made its way into the most remote parts of the Globe—a success unparalleled by any other Filter in existence.

Nos.....	A	B	C	D	E	F
Price Rs.....	9-8	11-8	15-0	20-0	27-0	34-0
Gallons.....	½	1½	2½	3½	5	6

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.
IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.
NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST DESIGNS.
BRILLIANT IN TONE.
LIGHT AND ELASTIC TOUCH.
SOLID IN CONSTRUCTION.
EXCELLENT FINISH.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
INSPECTION AND COMPARISON INVITED.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FREEDOM FROM ALL PAINS CAUSED BY COLD OR EXPOSURE.
KEMP'S
A deadly enemy to all aches and pains, leaving a healthy glow after application, equally useful for the child suffering from cold, or for the adult in agony from Rheumatism, Sciatica, &c.
A certain and never-failing specific for the cure of Lumbago, Sciatica, Sore-Throats, Sprains, Contusions, &c. Invaluable to Shikarees, Athletse, and those who undergo great exertion, re-invigorating the tired muscles, and preventing the severe aching and stiffness which usually follows a day's sport.
RHEUMATIKON
Per Bottle, Re. 1.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE
HOME-GOING SEASON, 1889.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
HAVE a LARGE CHOICE of USEFUL REQUISITES for TRAVELLERS by SEA or LAND, priced moderately for Cash.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a
Deck Suits for Morning Wear.....	8 0	to 16 8
Travelling Suits.....	30 0	to 35 0
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.	45 0	to 55 0
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters	48 0	to 55 0
Best White Shirt Bands.....	each	4 4
Do. do. Collars	"	4 8
Best Oxford do.	"	4 8
Best Flannel and Silk Wool.....	7 8	to 8 8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm	10 0	to 12 8
Dressing Gowns	10 8	to 25 0
Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests	each	6 0
Do. do. Pants	pair	6 0
Brown Cotton Socks.....	per doz.	8 8
Superior Merino Socks	do.	15 8
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks.....	do.	25 0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks.....	do.	30 0
Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair	3 8
Gauze Merino Undervests	per ½ doz.	12 0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests.....	do.	15 0
Stout Merino Vests	each	5 8
Stout Merino Pants	"	6 8
Gauze Merino Pants.....	"	6 8
Warm Gloves	"	1 8
Warm Mufflers	2 8	to 3 0
Travelling Caps.....	from	3 0
Best Tweed Hats		4 8
Best Linen Collars, all shapes	per doz.	6 8
Best Linen Cuffs	"	10 0
Overland Trunks, best make, ...	from	27 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaux		40 0
Railway Portmanteaux		13 0
Tan Canvas Courier Bags.....		8 0
Soiled Linen Bags.....		5 0
Gladstone or Expanding Bags		28 0
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete	from	13 8
Travelling Baths, with inside Basket	from	25 0
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete...	from	25 0
Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases	28 0	to 38 0
Ladies' Sun Hats		5 0
Overland Chairs		4 0

	Rs. a.
Money Belts, Solid Leather, with two Pockets	5 8
MoneyBelts, Pockets all round	from 2 8
Block Tin Collar Boxes.....	3 8
China Grass Slippers	1 0
Morocco Slippers	3 8
Brown Leather Slippers	2 12
Brown or White Canvas Shoes.....	5 8
Cholera Belts, best Flannel.....	2 8
Woven Cholera Belts	2 12
Champagne or Sodawater Taps	2 12
Marine or Saltwater Soap .....per packet	1 0
Eau de Cologne with wicker cover ...	3 0
Assorted Perfumes .....per bottle	2 8
Travelling Pillows ..... each	1 8
Resais or Quilts ..... from	5 0
Scotch Mauds and Rugs ..... "	15 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs ..... per doz.	5 0
Metal Soap Boxes ..... from	1 8
Sponges 1-8, Sponge Bags	1 8
Rug Straps	1 8
Leather Purses.....	2 0
Sovereign Boxes.....	2 0
Razors, ready for use.....	2 0
Shaving Brushes	2 0
Nail Brushes.....	1 0
Tooth Brushes	0 8
Hair Brushes.....	4 0
Military Hair Brushes in leather case	10 8
Nail Scissors ..... from	1 8
Penknives..... "	1 8
Vulcanized India-rubber Baths... "	15
Hold-alls with Strong Leather Straps ..... "	9 8
Waterproof Dressing Cases, Holding Sponge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c.	6 8
Silber's Patent Water Bottles..... each	10 8
Carbon Pocket Filters	4 8
Waterproof Coats.....	7 8
Air Pillows and Cushions	4 8

Celluloid Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.
THORPE AND CO.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LD.
THE HOUSE IN INDIA
FOR
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
AND EVERYTHING RELATING TO PHARMACY.
HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, JAILS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, &C.,
supplied at far more Reasonable Terms
than can be procured from Europe.
LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO LARGE PURCHASERS.
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DIAMONDS.
WE are glad to have the opportunity in these days of low exchange of informing the Public that we have just procured, direct from the Mines, a magnificent assortment of the above, justly named
THE QUEEN OF GEMS.
They are purely white, perfectly cut, and of intense brilliancy, and having obtained them at very favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which, we believe, has not been touched for years. For instance, we can now supply a single Stone white and perfect brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-carat Gold, for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 100 only.
All Stones are set on the premises by our workmen under European supervision, and we can furnish estimates and designs for any description of Diamond Jewellery, no matter how intricate and elaborate.
We have many pairs of grand large Stones suitable for Solitaire Boutons, etc., and can also supply a pair of choice Boutons as low as Rs. 80.
An inspection is invited, and we ask intending purchasers to compare our prices before investing.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GUARANTEED
Forks, Spoons, &c., Old English or Fiddle pattern.
20 Years Wear with fair usage.
TABLE PLATE
SEND FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST.
POONA, Temple House, Camp. & Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge.

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.
COCKLE'S PILLS,
OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND FREE FROM MERCURY.
4, Great Ormond-street, W. C.
A RIDE TO KHIVA,
BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY, ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.
PAGE 18 says :—
"Two pairs of boots, lined with fur, were also taken; and for physic, with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some Quinine and Cockle's Pills—the latter a most invaluable medicine and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheik, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five
COCKLE'S PILLS,
will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."
THE PHARMACOPŒIA.
An extract from the second edition (page 188) of the translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Company :—
"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the new Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes, yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except in the form of
COCKLE'S PILLS,
which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which, I think, are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made Pill in the Kingdom; a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."
COCKLE'S
ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.
These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients, with the pure extract of the flowers of the Camomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs and for torpid action of the liver and bowels, which produce indigestion and several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. They speedily remove irritation and the feverish state of the stomach—allay spasms—correct the morbid condition of the liver and organs subservient to digestion—promote a due and healthy secretion of bile, and relieve the constitution of all gouty matter and other impurities, which, by circulating in the blood, must injuriously effect the action of the kidneys—thus by removing the causes productive of so much discomfort, they restore the energies both on body and mind. To those who indulge in the luxuries of the table, these Pills will prove highly useful, occasioning no pain in their action, unless they meet with an unusual quantity of acrid bile and acid matter in the stomach and bowels. To Europeans on their arrival in India or China they are recommended as a preservative against the fatal disorders peculiar to tropical climates. Their occasional use, if combined with the strictest attention to diet, will be frequently found to remove at once by their influence over the secretions that congestive and unhealthly condition of the liver which is so often the earliest antecedent of severe febrile and constitutional disturbance. It must be understood that these Pills are not recommended as containing any new or dangerously active ingredients; on the contrary, they are characterised by a remarkable simplicity of combination; and whatever merit they may be found to possess depends as much upon the selection of pure drugs and the unusual labour and attention bestowed upon their subsequent preparation, as upon the acknowledged peculiarity of their composition. They are not recommended as a panacea, nor are they adapted to all complaints; but as a mild and efficacious aperient and tonic in the various forms of indigestion, it will not, perhaps, be an exaggeration to state that they have been resorted to under all systems of diet, changes of climate, or atmospheric alterations, with an extraordinary degree of success for 86 years. This celebrated family aperient may be had throughout the United Kingdom in boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s., as well as in India, China, New Zealand, and the Australian colonies.
References for the above and for the Quinine Bitters can be made to NARSEELAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7, 3rd Bhoiwada, or the PROPRIETORS of the QUININE BITTERS Co., Ld., Llanelly, South Wales.

KEMP & CO.'S
EDINA WHISKY.
A PERFECT BLENDING of the CHOICEST BRANDS of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies, in their Native Purity as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.
(Matured in Sherry Casks.)
EDINA WHISKY
Is a Luxury in pure Scotch Whiskies. Clever Judges pronounce it "Unique and Unrivalled," "An Exquisite Blending," "Harmonious in Combination," "Evenly-Balanced," "Delicately-Toned," "Pleasant to the Palate."
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Possesses a Character so novel, and so entirely its own, that it claims the very first place among High-Class Whiskies, being of guaranteed age, a Pure Whisky of Delicious Flavour and Choicest Quality.
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VIEWS OF INDIA AND NATIVE CHARACTERS.
A large number to select from. Catalogues free by post on application.
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The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

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FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th June 1889.

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JANUARY 21ST, 23RD, 25TH, and 28TH.
ADDED MONEY, Rs. 38,500.

OWNERS are reminded that the FIRST ENTRANCES CLOSE on 1st July 1889.
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E. V. STACE, Lieut.-Col.,
First Assistant Political Resident,
Chairman of the Board.

Aden, 29th May, 1889.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.

PERSONS wishing to compete for the THREE FREE STUDENTSHIPS in the Veterinary College and Hospital within the gift of the Municipality should send in their applications to the Municipal Commissioner not later than 12 o'clock noon on MONDAY, the 17th instant. And such applicants should attend at the Commissioner's Office at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 20th idem.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 7th June 1889.

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NO FOCUSSING. NO FINDER REQUIRED.
Size 3¼ by 3¼ by 6½ inches. Weight 35 ounces.

MAKES 100 EXPOSURES.
Price Rs. 90.
Spare Spools for 100 Exposures, Rs. 10 each.

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For Plates 4¼ by 3¼ inches.

The apparatus consists of Camera (brass-bound) of French-polished Mahogany and best leather bellows body; Lens (with rotating diaphragms); Patent Instantaneous Shutter, 3 Double Backs (brass bound), hinged with folding shutters.—Complete in leather case, with handle, lock, and key, Rs. 140.

PIZZIGHELLI PLATINA PAPER.

6½ by 4½ inches,	per dozen	sheets,	Rs.	1	12
8½ by 6½	do.	do.	,,	,,	3 0
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With Handle and Spout,
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Number of Volumes	Value.	Time.	Subscription.
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,, ...	Do. ...	Three Weeks...	5 10
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Exchange is now so high that it must be inconvenient to Book buyers to buy New Books, so this convenient system should be largely availed of by Local and Up-Country Institutions. The present number of subscribers to the Bombay Circulating Library is 2,500 throughout India, which enables the Library to buy Newest Books in large quantities on Exceptional Terms.

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NOTICES.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

BOATING.—A MEETING of MEMBERS interested in rowing will be held in the Pavilion on WEDNESDAY next, 12th instant, at 6 p.m., to consider the advisability of MOVING the BOAT-HOUSE and BOATS to MAHIM, either temporarily or permanently; to elect a sub-committee for selecting a spot at Mahim, to erect the shed and move the Boats. Members interested are requested to be present.

L. PENNY,
Honry. Secretary.

E. & A. I. ASSOCIATION OF W. I.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIA ASSOCIATION will be held in the rooms of the Association, 53, Medows Street, at 6 p.m., THIS EVENING, 10th June, 1889. The order of business to be transacted is as under:—

(1.) To receive and adopt the Report of the Council with the audited accounts for the year 1888.

(2.) To elect councillors in place of those who retire under the rules.

C. A. CUTTRISS,
General Secretary.

Bombay, 7th June 1889.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

COMPARATIVE Statement of New Business received during the years 1887 and 1888:—

YEARS.	NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF PROPOSALS RECEIVED.	
	Number.	Amount.
1887	2138	59,53,550
1888	2298	70,63,950

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and any Information apply to the MANAGER and ACTUARY, Albert Building, Bombay.

HOLZAPFEL'S PATENT SOAPSTONE PAINT is the best preservative for Iron, Steel, or Woodwork. It is suitable for Iron and Steel Vessels, Railway Bridges, Locomotives, Rolling Stock and Buildings, &c. It dries quickly and hardens like enamel, and is Noncorrosive and Impervious to Atmospheric influences. May be had ready mixed in any colour. Trial solicited.

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"Practically an imperishable Article will preserve Woodwork from Rotting and Sandstone from Decay."—"Iron."

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"Gives protection to Steel and Iron Structures not possessed by ordinary paints."—"Shipping Gazette."

"It has extraordinary qualities in withstanding atmospheric influences."—Universal Market."

"Soapstone Composition may be considered a distinct advance on the present method of painting."—"Iron and Steel Trades Journal."

W. CROWDER,
Sole Agent,
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FROM WHOM MAY ALSO BE HAD.

Holzapfel's Genuine Rahtjens and International Anti fouling Compositions for iron ships' bottoms.

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New styles arrived. Old styles reduced in price.

SERIES "E"—OR LONG WIND. Owing to a large expenditure on plant, which increases the daily output, these watches can now be retailed at Rs. 2 less than formerly. Rs. 6-8

SERIES "J"—IMPROVED GENT'S WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Seconds hand, Jewelled, Gilt three-quarter plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, quick-train visible movement, duplex escapement. Rs. 13-0 Rs. 13-0

The finest watch ever produced for the money.

SERIES "L"—SMALL-SIZED LADIES' WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Jewelled, Quick train, Gilt ¾ plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, visible movement, duplex escapement. Rs. 13-0 Rs. 13-0

A good timekeeper, attractive appearance, sure to please.

The reputation already gained for Waterbury Watches will be sufficient to assure intending purchasers that those of new make are all they are stated to be.

All watches are guaranteed for two years.

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J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
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Dynamos for 20 arc lights ..... Rs. 800
Do. 200 incandescent lights ..... ,, 800
Do. 20 ,, ... ,, 200
Lamps for arc lights ..... ,, 60
Incandescent lamps, from 1 to 20 Candle-power, from Re. 1 to Rs. 4 each.
Insulated wire and cable, from 1 anna per yard.

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NO CHEMICALS, no liquids, no drying, corrosion or creeping! No glass nor porous cell! No smell! Always ready for use even if cut in two. Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1883 still in use.
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A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,

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One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying fifty-eight Military Messes and four teen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from th following well-known Houses:—

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HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Chateau d' Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK, & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith., N.B.
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Price List on Application
to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 62 0	,, 64 0
Max Sutaine's Extra Dry	,, 56 0	,, 58 0

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From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
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Niersteiner	,, 19 0	,, ...
Leibfrauenmilch	,, ...	,, 21 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, ...
Marbrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
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From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Superior Old Red Port	Rs. 26 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port ...	,, 36 0	...
Extra Old Pale Invalid	,, 42 0	...

CLARETS.

From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	,, ..
Medoc	,, 10 8	,, ..
Les Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
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Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	,, ..
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	,, 21 0	,, ..
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From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	,, 15 0	,, ...
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	,, ...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 11 8	Rs. 13 8

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. ...	Rs. 14 0
,, Red Bar	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Larose	,, 20 0	,, 22 0
Chateau Mouton	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Haut Sauterne	,, 29 0	,, 31 0

BRANDY.

H Montree's***	Rs. 18 0	Rs. ..
F Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 0	,, ..
E Sime & Co.'s	,, 19 0	,, ..
A Doignon Fils & Co	,, 28 0	,, ...
Cognac, gold labels, blue capsules ..	,, 30 0	,, ..
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	,, 35 0	,, ..
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy ..	,, 57 0	,, ..

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From FORTIER-PICARD, SEUR, BRAUNE.

Macon (Old)	,, 23 0	....
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Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 21 8	...
,, ...	,, 22 8	....
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	,, 25 0	....

BEER.

Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. ....
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	,, 3 12

From TUBORGS FABRIKKER'S.

First Class Danish Export, Beer Guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid and any other Chemicals	Rs. 6 4	Rs. 4 0

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Italian Vermouth Finest	Rs. 18 0	..
Ditto ditto	,, ...	..
Chartreuse, Yellow	,, 63 0	..
SwissCheese in tins, from 1lbs. 29 to 34.	0 11	per lb.
Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	,, 2 8	per tin.

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From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Large Tins	Small Tins.
Asparagus	Rs. 2 0	Rs. ....
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NEW RAILWAY HOTEL.

Close to the Station and under European Management.

GOOD accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. Wines, Liquors, and Cigars of best brand.

Terms Moderate.

Apply to THE MANAGER.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broke to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

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IVORY TOILET SETS
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UMBRELLAS.

Myrtle Green	FOX'S PATENT STEEL	Superior Sticks, Natural and Silver-mounted Handles,
Brown and Black	LOCK RIB	
Rich Twill Silk.	PARAGON FRAMES.	

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	Rs.	a.
Gold Keyless Crystal-faced, 14 ct.	60	0
Do. Hunting, 14 ct.	65	0
Do. Half-Hunting, 14 ct.	70	0
Do. Half-Hunting, 18 ct.	Rs. 95 and 130	0
Do. Hunting, 18 ct., engine-turned, plain or chased	Rs. 90 and 125	0
Do. Crystal face, 18 ct.	95	0
Gold Half-Hunting, Key Winder, Lever, Enamelled or Gold Dial, 18 ct.	175	0
Hunter Keyless, Lever, engine-turned	200	0
Gold Hunter, Key Winder, Lever	150	0
Gold Crystal face, Keyless, Lever, Enamelled or Gold Dial	140	0
Gold Keyless, highest quality, full jewelled and compensated, the most perfect Watch ...	350	0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety	from Rs. 200 to 380	0
The above in Enamelled Cases, set with Pearls or Diamonds	from Rs. 280 to 700	0

ALBERT CHAINS.

Light and elegant, now very generally worn by ladies to secure their watches, are made either single or double, with a pendant tassel. In 18-carat gold we have an immense variety of pretty patterns, ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150.

We have a great many new and pretty lapped patterns, in which the bright cut facets sparkle like diamonds, producing a very rich and attractive appearance, the drop piece being finished off with a tassel.

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on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

High Court re-opens.
Gold Prospecting Syndicate, 3-30 p.m.
Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, 6 p.m.
Band, 1st Battalion, Rifle Regt., Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 7th :—Poseidon (s), put back from sea. On the 8th :—Kongsbyrd (barque), from Port Natal; Algoma (s), Cardiff; Elliot (ship), Zanzibar. Yesterday :—Karagola (s), from Karachi; Assam (s), Aden; and Akbar (s), Jedda.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 8th :—Bormida (s), for China; and Purulia (s), Karachi and Persian Gulf. Yesterday :—Karagola (s), for Karachi.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—Total number of patients treated during the month of May 1889, 2,707; daily average, 87; total of new admissions, 1,340.

M. N. PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,737; daily average, 152; total of new admissions, 805.

FALL OF A HOUSE.—The rear portion of a three-storied house situated at Bhoiwada Lane, Fort, belonging to Hormuzjee Bomonjee Shroff, fell in on Saturday about noon. Fortunately no persons were injured. Soon after the occurrence the tenants vacated the house.

A HINDI MAP OF INDIA.—Mr. Devendranath Row, of Calcutta, has issued an excellently designed and well executed wall map of India, which will doubtless prove of exceptional value in native schools. The names of places, rivers, &c., are printed in Hindi characters, and it is in every way well adapted for the purposes for which it is intended.

PLYING WITHOUT LICENSES.—Inspector Killeen on Saturday placed Lalloo and Abdul Khan, two hackney drivers, before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Courts on a charge of plying their conveyances without their licenses. His Worship, remarking that sufficient time had been allowed them to enable them to procure their licenses, since their arrest, which they had hitherto failed to do, sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each.

BURNED TO DEATH.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday at the Morgue respecting the death of Bheema, a girl, aged 6 years, the daughter of a mill labourer, named Luximon Chundra, living at Chinchpoogly. Deceased, about four days ago, was roasting a mango stone, when her clothes caught fire, whereby she was severely burnt She never recovered and died on Friday afternoon. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The band of the 1st Battalion Rifle Regiment will play at the Yacht Club this evening at 6 o'clock the following programme :—

Lancers .....The Mikado .....Bucalossi.
Overture .....Romilda E. Constanze...Meyerbeer.
Valse.....Loved and Lost .....Muller.
Divertissement...Parisina.....Donizetti.
Valse.....Rosen Aus Dem Suden..Strauss.
Selection .....Olivette.....Audran.
Galop.....Otto .....Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday at Lalbaugh respecting the death of Parbuttee Krishna, aged 11 years, the son of a Hindoo widow named Rakma living at Chinchpoogly. At 6-30 a. m. on Saturday the dead body of the deceased was found floating in a tank near Esau bin Kalifa's Mill, Lalbaugh. The body was dressed only in a *lungooti*, although when he left home at 11 a. m. on Friday deceased was dressed in two *bundees*, skull cap, *dhotur*, and *lungooti*. He could not swim, and there were no marks of violence on his body. An open verdict was recorded.

MISAPPROPRIATING LEMONADE BOTTLES.—On Saturday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Cooper Dhowlah Bugwan was brought up on a charge of misappropriating nine lemonade bottles, the property of the Grand Hotel and selling them to a pedlar whilst passing through Apollo Street. Cosmo Custodio D'Souza, the bar-man of the hotel, and under whose charge the bottles were, affirmed that the accused was employed in the hotel as a punka-wallah on a salary of Rs. 6 per month, and that the bottles had been stolen. His Worship finding him guilty of the offence sentenced him to ten days' rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail.

SUICIDE WITH OPIUM.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday at the Morgue respecting the death of Bakay, servant to Madoo Soogran, a dealer in milk, Nagdevy Street. On Friday at 5 p. m. deceased was found lying near the Mombadavie tank unconscious. He was placed in a victoria by a policeman, and while being taken to the J. J. Hospital he died. Dr. Sidney Smith, the Surgeon to the Coroner, who made a post-mortem examination on the body of the deceased, said he was of opinion that the cause of death was poisoning by opium. The verdict was that the death of Bakay was caused by opium, which he voluntarily administered to himself.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday at Nesbit Road, Byculla, touching the death of Ellapa Ramaswamy *alias* Abdool Rahiman, aged 50 years. Deceased was a fitter employed in B. I. S. N. Company's workshops at their dockyard at Mazagon. He suffered from cough and had great difficulty in breathing. He went to his work on Friday, and returned home at 5 p.m., took his meals at 8 p. m., and then lay down in his own room to rest. About 2 o'clock on Saturday morning he was found sitting on the floor with his head resting on a box. He was dead. The verdict was that the death of Ellapa Ramaswamy *alias* Abdool Rahiman was caused by heart disease.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF INDIA.—We have received a copy of the *Journal of the Photographic Society of India*, a little paper with a long name, which justifies its aims and ambitions. As well got up and printed as any paper need be, the *Journal* contains good reading and much information useful to the amateur photographer. The conductor writes :—"It is our intention to award prizes for the best papers on photographic subjects, also for the best pictures—and series of lantern slides. The papers which take the prizes will be printed, and each number of our journal will be illustrated in future with the prize pictures. We hope in this manner to present the journal in future in an attractive and useful form. Success seems assured."

DROWNED IN A WELL.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday at Victoria Bunder respecting the death of a Hindoo boy, aged 3 years, named Rukhma Mooktajee, the son of a cart-driver named Mooktajee, residing at Victoria Bunder. Deceased at about 4 p.m. on Friday, while playing with other children in some water on a vacant land in front of the Colaba Land Company's Mill at that Bunder, accidentally fell into an unprotected well there, and was drowned before any assistance could be rendered him. The verdict was that the death of Rukhma Mooktajee was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in an unprotected well. The jury are of opinion that the well should be protected to prevent further loss of life.

THE WAYEDDA WADI CASE.—A correspondent writes :—A suit was filed by the members of the Vissa Wayedda punchayet at Broach against one Bhugteedass Bhagwandass and five others for cancelment of the unauthorized sale of the punchayet's property, a wady. The case was decided by the new Sub-Judge from Bulsar in favour of the defendants with costs. The community at large having been dissatisfied with the judgment, assembled on Thursday night at Seth Manecklall's house to consider what steps should now be taken, and unanimously resolved to appeal in the matter before the District Judge of Broach, and thence, if necessary, to the High Court at Bombay. Funds to the extent of Rs. 12,000 to 15,000 are reported to have been collected there and then on the spot.

A NOVEL USE FOR THE PARCELS POST.—On Saturday last a young lad named Domain Albert was placed by Inspector George before Mr. Cooper on a charge of misappropriating Rs. 64 in cash and currency notes, which he had stolen from his master, a soda-water merchant at Mody Khana. The accused had likewise been found in possession of a gold watch belonging to a certain young man named Moor, a telegraphist. His Worship, taking into consideration the extreme youth of the boy, said it would be a pity to cut him off from Bombay society by sending him to jail, and asserted that the best course to pursue would be to send him to his native country to his parents, who were at present in Goa; but as the sea was very rough just now, and as no coasting steamers plied between that port and Bombay during such weather, suggested that Domain might be despatched by parcels post. Inspector Stanford, in asking for a further remand of the case pending an answer from his relatives in Goa, who had been communicated with, granted the request.

STRUGGLE WITH A HOUSEBREAKER.—On Saturday last Inspector Saunders placed Dhosajee Manerjee before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court on a charge of lurking and house-breaking in the Chuckla. It seems that whilst the accused was engaged in wrenching off one of three padlocks with two "jimmies" (small pointed iron bars) he was overheard by the tenant of the house, Ismailjee by name. On a hue and cry being raised of "thief, thief," Dhosajee, dropping the padlock and one of the iron bars on the staircase, made for the street, but being impeded by Thyeb Ali, another tenant of the same house, struck him a blow on the chest. Then, making his exist from the house, attempted to escape, but was arrested in the street by a police sepoy, with whom also he struggled to get away. A second sepoy coming to his fellow's assistance the accused was secured. On being searched a second "jimmy" was found upon him. The prisoner affirmed that he was not guilty of the charges preferred against him, and on his Worship questioning him as to whether he wished to bring forward any witnesses he replied in the affirmative, upon which the case was remanded till to-morrow.

DEATH OF THE LATE PARSEE KOTWAL OF KURRACHEE.—The death of a native officer, who rendered to the authorities during the troublesome time of the mutinty "good, valuable, and faithful service," deserves notice. We refer to Mr. Byramjee Merwanjee, the Parsee gentleman who was Kotwal of Kurrachee from 1848 to 1860, and as such rendered the service which was acknowledged in an official document, shortly before his retirement, in the terms we have just quoted. He not only "gave information as to what was going on," but "kept the large number of followers in the bazar in a state of tranquillity." In another document a proclamation issued by the Major-General Commanding at Kurrachee in October 1860, "the success and independence of the Kotwall" were mentioned as "proofs of what can be accomplished by a zealous adherence to the British imperial sway." Mr. Byramjee continued to serve the city long after his retirement from official life, for when he died on the 8th inst. at the ripe ago of 85, he had been one of the municipal commissioners of the city for a period of close upon two score years and a Delegate of the Parsee Matrimonial Court for nearly a quarter of a century.

THEFT OF G. I. P. RAILWAY PROPERTY.—On Saturday at the Girgaum Police Court Narayen Ragooba, a tally clerk in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company, stationed at Wari Bunder, was brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Jeffries, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, before Mr. P. Ryan, with theft and abetment of theft of a quantity of old iron, the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company, from their storeyard at Wari Bunder. Mr. Nicholson, of Messrs Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Dinshaw Davur, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. Mr. Alfred King, the storekeeper of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and Mr. Fredrick King, the Wharf Superintendent at Wari Bunder, were examined as to the nature of the duties of the accused in the store department and during the cross-examination of Mr. Frederick King, it transpired that one Moroba Vishvanath, an issuer of railway stores and a servant of the company of 22 years' standing, had been suspended from duty by order of the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company in connection with this case, but had since been re-instated. The case was adjourned for further hearing till the 20th instant.

KELVA-MAHIM CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

THE opening ceremony of the Kelva-Mahim Charitable Dispensary took place on Tuesday last. This new building is the gift of Rao Saheb Apaji Ganesh Dandekar. The Collector of Thana, Mr. R. M. Kennedy, presided, and besides the people of Mahim, a few gentlemen from Tarapore, Bombay, and Poona assembled in the magnificently decorated pavilion. Amongst those present were Mr. R. M. Kennedy, Messrs. Moru Balal Dandekar, Rabalkar Shastri, Jahangirji Bhai Taraporewala, Vikaji Meherji Taraporewala, Rao Saheb Pawge, Messrs. Apaji Ganesh Dandekar, Rawji Gopal Dandekar, Sakharam Ganesh Dandekar, K. Chowey, Shekh Abbas, Purshotam Joshi, Dr. Rajaram Balkrishna, Dr. Ganesh Babaji, &c., &c.

The president, in addressing the meeting in a neat speech, mentioned among other things that the donor, Mr. Apaji Ganesh, had done a lasting good to the people of Mahim in presenting his building for the charitable dispensary. He noticed that Mr. Apaji and his brother, Waman Dandekar, had always taken great interest in the welfare of the Mahim Municipality. Their popularity was seen in the last municipal nomination list. Mr. Apaji's name stood first, and next to his stood that of Mr. Waman's.

The speech was interpreted by Mr. Purshotam Joshi into Marathi. A few verses in praise of the president and the donor of the hospital, composed by the headmaster, were sung by the students of the Government school. Messrs. Bulvant Pendsay, Dhondu Nana Dandekar, and Gulam Mohidin Pottrik, the son of the Range Forest officer, addressed the meeting. In his address Mr. Pendsay mostly dwelt upon the blessing received from the British Government.

With the permission of the president an address, signed by the commissioners of the local board and the municipality and by a few residents of Mahim, was read and presented to Mr. Apaji.

Afterwards the president declared the new dispensary open with the firing of guns. At Mr. Joshi's suggestion, three cheers for the Empress of India, His Excellency Lord Reay, Mr. Kennedy, and Mr. Apaji were given. *Pan, supari, attar*, and flowers were distributed to some 1,500 gentlemen assembled on the occasion. The singing of the National Anthem terminated the proceedings.

THE BRITANNIA MILLS, LIMITED.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the above company was held on Saturday afternoon at the Company's Registered Office, No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, for confirming certain special resolutions passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders held on the 18th May last. Mr. Perozeshaw Mehta presided.

The following special resolutions were proposed and confirmed in respect to the articles of association of the company being altered in the manner following :—

(1) After clause 82 the following new article shall be inserted, *viz* :—82 (a) The said firm of Messrs K. M. Heeramaneck and Company, at present consisting of Messrs. Kaikhosro Muncherjee Heeramaneck, Maneckjee Muncherjee Heermaneck, and Muncherjee Nusserwanjee Heeramaneck, and their successors (hereinafter collectively called "the said firm") shall be and they are hereby appointed the muccadums of the company, and any firm which by death or retirement of any partner or by the admission of any new partners or otherwise shall from time to time and at any time hereafter succeed to the business of the said existing firm shall for the purposes of this clause be deemed the successors of the said existing firm. The said appointment of muccadums shall continue so long as the said firm shall act or have the right to act as secretaries, treasurers, and agents of the company under clause 81 hereof. The said firm shall, for their services as such muccadums as aforesaid, be remunerated by the company at such rates and charges as shall be mutually agreed to between the directors and the said firm at the beginning of each term of ten years, having regard to the rates and charges then prevailing for the remuneration of muccadum services in Bombay, and the first term of ten years shall be computed as commencing from such day not later than the day on which the company's mill shall be set to work as the directors shall determine. And the company shall enter into an agreement with the said firm in the terms and to the effect aforesaid, and such agreement shall, in addition to the usual and necessary clauses, contain a provision that in case any difference shall arise between the directors and the said firm as to the said rates and charges the same shall be referred to arbitration. (2) In article 83 the word "muccadums" shall be omitted. (3) In article 99, after the words "muccadum or solicitor," the words "or broker" shall be inserted.

The usual vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman and the meeting terminated.

AN arrangement between the liquidators of the Comptoir d'Escompte and all but one of the copper mining companies is, according to the *Temps*, on the point of being effected. The disposal of the stock of 170,000 tons of copper will be spread over several years, and the output of the twenty-two mines will be restricted "to a normal degree." The English companies whose adhesion is counted upon are to meet in London, the Rio Tinto Company having already agreed. The litigation in London and Paris will then be stopped, with the exception of the Tamaracte action in Paris.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE GRIEVANCES.

NOTICE of the following motion for an inquiry into grievances of the Indian Uncovenanted Civil Services was given to be brought forward in Parliament on the 31st ult. :—

BRIEF HEADS OF THE CASE.

1. The European officers of the Uncovenanted Civil Service of India, whose case will be brought before the House of Commons on a motion for an inquiry by a Select Committee, on Friday, May 31, number about 1,500 on the active list, and 350 on the retired list.

2. Though they have not, and do not ask for, the same privileges and emoluments as the Covenanted Service, they constitute a great body of judicial, scientific, technical, and trained experts, being employed as Judges, or in the Public Works, Telegraph, Forest, Finance, Education, Police, Post Office, and other Departments, and many of them hold high offices interchangeably with the Covenanted Service.

3. The Uncovenanted Service also embraces a large number of Natives, whose emoluments and pensions have been in no way affected by the fall in silver, and whose case must not be mixed up with that of Europeans.

4. The Uncovenanted Civil Service European officers constitute more than one-fourth of the European officers in the Military and Civil Services of India.

5. They are either appointed by the Secretary of State or by the Viceroy. Many of them executed formal covenants with the Secretary of State, in which it was stated that the general equivalent of the pound sterling was ten rupees, and a large number entered into the Service on the faith of official prospectuses making that statement, which they accepted as equally good for pay and pensions.

6. The rupee has steadily declined in value. Nevertheless the Government of India continues to pay these men their pensions and furlough allowances in the depreciated currency, so that men who entered the Service believing that the maximum pensions of 2,000 rupees, 3,000 rupees, and 5,000 rupees were equal to £200, £300, and £500 respectively, now find themselves, on their retirement, receiving only about £130, £200, or £330 per annum respectively as maxima.

7. To acquire the right to this many of them have to serve thirty years in India with only two years' furlough, while the Covenanted Civil Service serve only twenty-one years in India with six years' furlough, all of which counts as service for pension, and the pension is paid in sterling.

8. Having regard to the immense importance of having an efficient European service in India, the members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service contend that

(1) To make them suffer for the depreciation of the rupee,
(2) To curtail their furlough privileges,
(3) To insist on so long a term of unrelieved service in an enervating climate.
(4) To give them so inadequate a pension, is inequitable, and must infallibly lead to a general degradation of the Service in spirit and efficiency.

And they ask a Parliamentary inquiry into their case.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 10.

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice BAYLEY.
Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

2-89—Nanu and H—Balaji bin Gannji Bhosale vs Giribai, widow—Venayekrao H—Part heard. Long Cause.

494-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Rev T H Greigh and others vs Nanusha Jagoosha—Ardesir, H and D.
For further direction on Special Commissioner's report.

259-88—Roughton and B—Zynabhai vs Haji Esmail Abdulla and another—Macfarlane E and H. Long Causes.

161-88—Thakurdas, D and C—Narayen Moroba and another vs Harrichand Ramchunder—Mirza H K—Part heard.

424-88—Ardesir, H and D—Cowasji Adurji Bamji vs Goolbai and others—D S Garud, and in person.

464-88—Shamrao P—Jadeji Keshrisingji Bhowsingji vs Narotam Hurjowan and another—Bomanji and H.
For Argument (Chamber matters).

424-81—Payne, G and S., and L., S. F and N—Thackersey Dewraj and others vs Hurban Nursey and others—Roughton and B and M and E and H.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice PARSONS.)
For dismissal.

216-89—Payne G and S—Ali bin Ameer vs Haji Mirza Abas and others—Craigie L and O.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Undefended New Long Causes.

134-89—Tyabji and D—Dhurrumchund Godechund vs Gulam Hussan Soomar and others.

138-89—Jefferson, B D and K—Seskarun Samirmul vs Ramratton Chundulal and others.

142-89—Shamrao P—Trimbuck Gungadhur Ranade vs Moroba Bhewji and others.

144-89—Hore, C and B—Kustoor Nanchund vs Bhagchund Vithul and others.

147-89—Shamrao P—For pauper—Hawabebee vs Shaik Mulung Shaik Oosman and others.

156-89—Little, S F and N—T W Brookes and others vs M Bartlett.

169-89—Little, S F and N—Goverdhundas Goculdas Tejpal vs Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola.

187-89—Andesir, H and D—Pestonjee Dadabhoy Mistry vs Pestonjee Sorabjee Massidia. Long Cause.

107-87—Ardesir, H and D—The Goculdas Balabdas Manufacturing Co. vs James Scott and others—Craigie, L and O—Part heard.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 8.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—25 cases colours, T M Tazkhan.
Coromandel s—2 cases printing ink, K Abdoolhoosen.
Henzada s—20 bales straw boards, M Girdharidass.
Oriental s—262 kegs paint, A Chandaboy; 4 packages photo materials, Madhowrao and Babaji; 10 casks chemicals, H Mooljee and Co.
Malwa s—8 cases camphor, H Mooljee and Co; 3 packages photo materials, Madhowrao and Babaji.

FROM TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—8 cases soap, A C Mamed.
Berenice s—11 packages medicine, J Brothers and Co.

FROM HULL.

Apollo s—125 casks alizamic colours, S Naraen and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—603 bales cotton and 55 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co.
Recta s—27 bales wool, F Dhunnoomul; 31 cwts wax, S Essamul; 25 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.
Merton Hall s—100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 5 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 510 cwts myrabolums, J Essa; 190 cwts coir yarn, R Khetsey; 7 cases condiments, M M Poonjaji; 400 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 70 bales wool, H Koreji; 300 bales wool, G Toolsedass; 100 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 25 bales wool, R Ramjan.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—41 cwts wax, R Manockji; 7 bales skins, P H Abdool Cader; 16 bales skins, J H Ahmed and Co; 16 bales skins, H C H Gunny; 24 bales skins, H M Abba; 20 cwts gum, S Ranchordass; 17 bales hides, P Edulji; 45 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells and 16 cwts nutmegs, D Peerbhoy; 18 bales skins, E Gangjee and Co; 4 bales skins, R Ramjan.

FOR HULL.

Apollo s—525 cwts myrabolums, J Essa; 2,001 cwts myrabolums, H Govindji.

FOR HAMBURG.

Oriental s—2,015 lbs ivory, Otto Martin.

FOR BREMEN.

Apollo s—220 bales cotton, Thos H Moore.

FOR ANTWERP.

Rumpha s—110 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 295 bales cotton, and 200 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton Gaddum Bythell and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hampstead s—200 bales cotton, W Bell and Co; 440 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 440 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 100 cwts linseed cake, S Dosagie and Co; 110 bales cotton, Sassoon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Hampstead s—1,000 cwts castor seed, A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, the Bombay Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Drumbarlie s—298 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 1,777 cwts rapeseed, E Spinner and Co; 2,076 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubbatino s—6,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubbatino s—3,001 cwts linseed, Killick, and Nixon Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Berenice s 110bales twist, Nam Lee Wah.

FOREIGN INTERESTS IN INDIA.

M. PIQUET, Governor of Pondicherry, has been appointed Governor-General of Indo-China. This little item of news from the French Colonial Office suggests, the *Morning Post* thinks, some considerations of interest, and it writes as follows :—

It is distinctly a matter of promotion for M. Piquet, for the centre of French influence in India has moved from Hindostan toward the farther East, yet it is not so very long since the Governor of Pondicherry, as head of the French settlements in India, occupied towards this country a position of dangerous, and sometimes even of commanding, rivalry. Of recent years we have grown so accustomed to regard India as an exclusively English possession that we almost lose sight of the fact that England is not the only European Power in India, but that France and Portugal still retain a few fragments of territory scattered in eight different places throughout the peninsula. Their extent, however, is extremely small, and their aggregate population only ½ per cent. that of the English dominion. Indeed, so overwhelming is the preponderance of British power and influence as almost to justify the common belief that all India is comprised in the three Presidencies and the semi-independent Native States adjoining them. Yet those portions of India which are neither English nor under English protection are worthy of some attention. We were recently taught by a famous man of science not to despise the value of "next-to-nothings," and the teaching is probably just as applicable to politics as to exact science; so that the intrinsic insignificance of the Indian possessions of France and Portugal should not cause us to forget that the mere fact of their existence serves to bring India more or less directly into connection with the various problems and complications af the European State system.

Only a few years ago the British public was sharply awakened to this aspect of the Indian question. At the termination of the France-German war a rumour was current that Prince Bismarck intended to include Pondicherry in the German claim for territorial cession; and just as the same time it was hinted that he regarded Heligoland as a kind of "Germania Irredenta," and might probably accept it in exchange. A question was asked in Parliament, but no information was elicited, and the whole matter may only have originated in idle gossip; but it contained no necessary improbability. Pondicherry has often before figured in European treaties. Holland ceded it to France at the Peace of Ryswick. Since then it has on four occasions fallen into the hands of England, but it was invariably given back, and was finally restored in 1816. The fact is its inherent importance is very slight. Coote's victory at Wandewash really demolished the feeble fabric of French empire in India, and after that date her possessions there have had no practical value. The town is well and handsomely laid out, but it is almost destitute of harbour and has very little trade. The English have, in consideration of a trifling annual payment, obtained some valuable mercantile concessions; and the French have even renounced their right to manufacture salt within their own territory. The other French posts, all controlled by the Governor of Pondicherry, are—Mahe, a little place on the Malabar coast; Karikal, about one hundred miles south of Pondicherry, which is itself some eighty-five miles below Madras; and the factory of Chandernagore, thirty-five miles north-west of Calcutta. The Portuguese possessions at Goa are larger in extent, but of very little greater importance, and their commercial prosperity has almost entirely ebbed away. Of the other European Powers, the Dutch have long since been shouldered out into the Archipelago, but Denmark held the two small ports of Serampare and Trinquebar, until 1845, when they were sold to the East India Company for 125,000*l*. This was an eminently prudent investment on the part of the company, seeing that Serampore lies between Chandernagore and Calcutta, while Trinquebar is within a few miles of Karikal, another French station, so that their acquisition by France might have undesirably strengthened the territory of our old rival. Even Germany, whose colonising enterprise seems to have so recently developed, has had an historical acquaintance with India. The Emperor Charles VI. formed a trading company in 1722 to carry out a scheme suggested by Prince Eugene, with the double object of encouraging commerce and of laying the foundation of a German navy by means of German settlements in India trading direct to Ostend and Trieste. This scheme, though very successful for a time, was eventually sacrificed to the jealousy of the maritime Powers, whose support the Emperor was anxious to obtain in favour of the Pragmatic Sanction, and a similar project by Frederick the Great, starting from Emden in Friesland, was also abandoned to the exigencies of Continental politics. "Still," "The Imperial Ostend East India Company" made a bold bid for a share in the great prize of the East, and notwithstanding the hardly well-founded ridicule of Carlyle we may fairly regard their unsuccessful effort as one of these things that might easily have changed the course of history.

Through a process of survival England has established herself as unquestionable mistress of India, but the presence of any European rival, however puny or enfeebled, presents an element of certain danger. It is indeed very probable that Portugal cherishes no ambitious desire to revive her faded glories in the East, and it may be questioned whether even the most Chauvinist of Frenchmen expects to realise now those dreams of empire which spurred on to brilliant, if unprofitable, achievement the splendid valour and tireless energies of Labourdonnais and Dupleix; but none the less India may be threatened on her south-eastern shores as well as on her north-western frontiers. The latter is doubtless the most obviously vulnerable place, and offers the natural path for a Russian invasion, yet it is worth while to consider how enormously the hostile designs of Russia would be assisted by possessing either in her own hands or in those of a trusted ally, even a tiny settelement in Southern India. Such a *point-d'appui* might prove simply ruinous to our interests not so much from its material importance during the progress of a war as from the effect of its moral influence on the native populations. And a danger of this kind is neither so trivial nor so unlikely as to be treated with indifference. We have seen that England herself obtained possession of the Danish settlements by the peaceful process of bargain and sale and a similar transaction to-morrow might transfer to some unfriendly Power all the sovereign rights and military advantages which go with the ownership of Goa and Pondicherry. If such a bargain were effected it might be made with startling secrecy, or in certain contingencies at home, might be allowed to pass without effective challenge, while in all such cases diplomatic assurances and declarations of intention—as, for example, in the case of Batoum—are absolutely without value. In case of any internal disturbance or of any threatened attack upon our Eastern Empire, no protocol or convention could divest the transference of foreign right in India of its inherent potentiality of menace. The maintenance of these rights does not result either in political strength or commercial profit to their present possessors; their acquisition by England would be not only a natural, but, for all parties concerned, a beneficial process, and most assuredly it should not be beyond the resources of diplomacy to accomplish. The United States, by their purchase of Russian America, gave an admirable illustration of the way to carry out practically that principle of enlightened selfishness known as "the Munroe Doctrine," and though that principle is, generally speaking, opposed to British sentiment, and incapable of being applied to the British Empire at large, we cannot but think that in India, at all events, it is both our duty and our interest to endeavour, in whatever way occasion may best point out, to secure the removal of those foreign national interests which may at any time afford a pretext for interference, or an occasion for intrigue and may even, under certain circumstances, become a source of imminent danger.

LADY ROBERTS'S "HOMES IN THE HILLS."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GILDEA, Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, received a letter from Lady Roberts, at Murree, in which the following passage occurs :—"I wish I could show you the nurses' home and officers' hospital in connection with it, which I have been enabled to establish here. The whole appearance of the soldiers' hospital is also changed since the nurses took charge of it, and the men look so happy and contented that it is quite a pleasure to go and see them. Subscriptions, I am sorry to say, are now coming in very slowly to my fund, and I fear I shall have very great difficulty in keeping the work going." An earnest appeal is made for assistance, and the hope is expressed that England will provide at least 5,000*l*. or 6,000*l* to enable Lady Roberts to place her "homes" at once on a more permanent footing. Subscriptions may be paid to her Royal Highness the Princess Christian's fund, through Captain Wilford Lloyd, Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly; to Colonel Gildea, 7, Knaresborough Place, S. W.; or to the account of Lady Roberts's "Homes in the Hill," at Messrs. Coutts and Co.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth, purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Re. 3-4

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, JUNE 9.

Observations taken at 8 a.m. to-day.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Barometric Pressure. Change in past 24 hours.	Barometric Pressure. Variation from normal.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 10th May to date.	Rainfall. Variation 10th May to date.
Delhi ...	29·543	—·032	+·032	W	3	98·2	111·0	93·1	+11·2	33	...	...	0·19	—0·40a
Agra ...	29·494	—·071	—·007	N W	5	98·3	117·0	89·9	+5·3	36	...	...	0·10	—0·41a
Allahabad ...	29·514	—·044	—·049	S W	4	101·3	112·9	89·3	+5·6	33	1	...	0·23	—0·27a
Jhansi ...	29·501	—·055	—·045	S S W	5	99·9	112·5	94·4	+9·6	42	3	...	0·13	—0·42b
Jacobabad ...	29·541	+·027	+·032	E	6	95·3	119·1	91·2	+9·2	46	...	...	...	...b
Karachi ...	29·552	+·038	—·063	E	22	88·0	103·3	83·7	+1·8	66	9	...	...	...c
Ajmere ...	29·630	+·019	—·014	W	8	86·7	109·3	84·0	+4·2	57	3	...	1·25	+0·64b
Deesa ...	29·633	+·066	—·017	S S E	22	86·2	103·3	81·3	—1·0	62	5	...	1·89	+1·61b
Rajkot ...	29·588	+·139	—·077	S S E	19	85·4	88·0	78·2	+0·4	71	5	0·03	0·38	—0·04
Neemuch ...	29·659	+·023	+·022	W S W	13	85·7	105·3	80·2	+2·2	53	...	...	0·77	+0·01d
Indore ...	29·652	+·035	+·010	W S W	6	86·2	103·5	80·1	+5·0	52	...	...	0·54	—0·82
Saugor ...	29·583	—·028	—·007	S	6	92·2	105·4	82·6	+3·9	41	6	0·07	0·40	—0·56e
Jubbulpore ...	29·589	—·015	—·021	E S E	2	89·7	107·0	86·1	+5·5	38	3	0·03	0·11	—0·85
Hoshangabad ...	29·627	—·030	—·015	W	5	91·5	107·0	83·6	+3·1	52	2	...	0·82	—0·78d
Khandva ...	29·657	+·015	+·006	W	10	88·8	107·2	83·3	+7·6	53	...	...	0·06	—1·12
Raipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur ...	29·618	—·035	...	W	10	94·2	107·2	86·2	+7·6	35	2	...	0·06	—2·72f
Amraoti ...	29·641	—·013	—·003	W N W	10	89·8	105·6	84·8	+7·7	59	...	...	1·28	—0·68b
Akola ...	29·667	+·001	+·006	N W	5	89·9	106·8	84·8	+6·7	45	...	...	...	...
Surat ...	29·672	+·088	—·033	S	F	86·5	96·1	75·6	—1·5	62	8	...	0·34	—0·25g
Malegaum ...	29·658	+·040	—·042	S W	11	83·5	93·4	75·1	+1·8	70	...	0·45	0·49	—1·05
Bombay ...	29·690	+·070	—·051	S	24	83·5	86·2	80·2	+0·5	87	10	...	6·59	+2·02h
Poona ...	29·729	+·047	—·013	S S E	13	79·1	89·0	73·5	+0·4	71	8	...	2·74	—0·04
Sholapur ...	29·738	+·020	+·003	S S W	17	82·2	98·2	75·0	+2·3	64	2	...	0·16	—2·27
Ratnagiri ...	29·730	+·026	—·021	S S E	7	83·8	86·4	76·9	...	77	4	0·42	9·99	+1·22h
Belgaum ...	29·749	—·007	—·016	W S W	4	74·4	77·2	69·3	+1·0	83	6	0·07	11·88	+8·57i
Goa ...	29·763	+·010	...	S W	11	83·0	90·0	77·0	...	91	2	0·12	21·06	...k
Karwar ...	29·765	+·005	—·042	S W	F	82·0	84·1	76·8	+0·9	92	4	1·11	34·39	+21·59k
Mangalore ...	29·792	—·013	—·021	W	3	83·9	89·8	74·9	...	72	5	2·98	31·71	+15·59k
Calicut ...	29·831	—·027	—·025	Calm	4	79·6	89·2	74·1	...	94	10	1·68	23·68	+9·48k
Cochin ...	29·861	—·002	—·020	S W	M	78·0	83·2	72·7	—1·8	89	10	1·51	24·55	+6·92j
Bangaloro ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secunderabad ...	29·741	—·003	+·010	W N W	13	83·0

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"PURE MARSALA," as used at the Union Club, Malta. Choice Old Particular, and Old Particular. Imported direct by PHIPSON and Co.

THE CRY OF THE DAY.—CEYLON TEAS! CEYLON TEAS!! CEYLON TEAS!!! for sale everywhere. We do not keep Ceylon Teas, as the best qualities at Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2 per lb. will bear no comparison with our fresh consignment of IMPERIAL FAMILY and BREAKFAST MIXTURES at Re. 1 and annas 12 per lb. respectively.—MORTON, MAJU AND CO., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PRIVATE BOARD and LODGINGS just open. Terms moderate, by Mrs. COBHAM, Frere Road, Mody Bay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m.

WANTED.—A CLERK and ACCOUNTANT. Eurasian preferred. Apply personally to Mr. WILLIS, Sirdar's Mansions.

WANTED AN INDENT CLERK. Good salary. Apply "Import," care of this paper.

DR. PAOLO MERLO has CHANGED his RESIDENCE from Tamarind Lane to No. 135, Hornby Row.

THE BYCULLA SCOTTISH SCHOOL and the JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL will be RE-OPENED by Mr. MacDonald on MONDAY, the 10th June 1889.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONZOUR, care of this paper.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, Hummum Street.

PASSAGES BOOKED to the CONTINENT and ENGLAND, 1st class, from Rs. 250 to 400. NO COMMISSION CHARGED. Information freely given. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

TO LET.—SPACIOUS SHOP with Top Floor and Terrace in front at Pydhoney, next to F. Bros Dispensary, now used as Boarding House. Apply to H. B. JEEJEEBHOY.

BUNGALOW TO LET, with furniture, close to Sea-shore, opposite to Scottish Schools, Mahim. Apply to DADABHOY HORMUSJI DUBASH, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

MONSOON SEASON.—A few cool, airy, and comfortable sets of FAMILY and SINGLE APARTMENTS are now available at the Taylor's Family Hotel. Specially low terms for the season can be arranged by communicating with the proprietor.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

JUST ARRIVED.—The new Improved Patent Aristons with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels with 12 Tunes and case complete. Rs. 45.—STEFFENAUER and Co, Fort, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co, Sole Agents.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

PEARSE'S MACHINE-MADE BREAD as supplied to Government House. Please send orders to 7, CHURCH GATE STREET.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by T. P., Griffin & Co., London, as supplied to the P. and O. Steamers. Bombay Agents:—Phipson & Co.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

SETS of FOUR very neat and plain rounded-top 18-Carat Gold Shirt Studs, Rs. 22 per set. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

PATRINOS!!! Just unpacked, a fresh Consignment of the celebrated N. Patrinos Original Egyptian CIGARETTES, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 per tin box of 100.—D. MACROPOLO, Medow Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

AMERICAN DENTAL ROOMS.

THOSE who suffer from offensive breath issuing from the mouth, thus causing unpleasantness in societies, can have this evil efficiently and permanently removed only by means of "Compressed Air" as discovered by Dr. Barzess and commonly used in America.—Dr. Bole, American Dental Rooms, Fort, 29, Church Street.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

DR F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of STOCK-IN-TRADE of VALUABLE WOOLEN and FANCY PIECE-GOODS, DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th June, 1889, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Shop No. 269, and godown Nos. 29-31, Jackaria Musjid, (near Mandvie), by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and Assignee for the estate and effects of Memon Esmail Allana, an insovent, the following piece-goods, haberdashery, &c., consisting of alpaca, flannel, serge, woollen cloth, blankets, chintz, cretonne oil, cloth, shirts, millinery, socks, tapes, buttons, laces, thread, handkerchiefs, hats, fancy trimming, lama, lustre, borders, brushes, umbrellas, cupboards, boxes, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, June 10, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Belasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood french-polished, household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, 3 and 6 lights hanging kerosine lamps, eight and ten lights hanging chandeliers, fancy flower vases, rich Brussels carpets, glass table lamps, &c., the property of ALLY ABDOOLA, Esq.
The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of house materials at Rampart Row, behind the Albert Building.
Under instruction from the Joint receivers appointed in Suit No. 51 of 1889, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place—
A lot of building materials, consisting of timber, bamboo, rafters, stones, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE DELHI WHEAT.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order and in the godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, opposite the Prince's Dock, and on account and risk of Mr. Chatterbhooj Haridas—
100 tons white Delhi wheat.
Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha and Co.—
50 tons white Delhi wheat.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property known as the "Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court," situate at Hornby Row, Fort.
On WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction, on account of the concerned, the following very valuable landed property:—
All that piece or parcel of ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house erected and built thereon, situate, lying, and being on the east side of Hornby Row, within the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 431 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by a public street, on the south by a messuage or dwelling-house, now or late the property of Ruttonbai, and on the east by a lane now called "Jamsetjee Lane," and formerly called Ragoonath Dadajee's Street, and on the west by Hornby Row, and which said premises are situate in the sub-district of Fort, and were formerly in the occupation of the late Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and are now occupied by the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Liquidator, Oriental Oil and Flour Mill Co, Ld. in Liquidation, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m, sell by Public Auction at Chikalwady, Grant Road, the whole of the office and other furniture consisting of chairs, couches, cupboards, tables, bedsteads, teapoys, &c. &c.
The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 6, Colaba Causeway, Lower Colaba, near the Apollo Hotel, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood French-polished substantial made artistic household furniture, made to order by Wimbridge and John Roberts', best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first rate mahogony grand square sympathetic pianoforte, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, nearly new, very rich real handpainted wall plaques, handsome real oil paintings in rich gilt frame, table, hanging and wall kerosine lamps, by Theodore Knaust, real velvet carpets, very rich Doulton, Dresden, Kanga and Satsuma table ornaments, &c. &c., the property of M. BRESLAUER, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On MONDAY next, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood french-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first rate oleograph and pictures, a handsome strong English-built C-spring landau, a strong English-built brougham and a park phaeton, rich Brussels and velvet carpets, handsome Hinks patent table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman.
Catalogues will be published, and the propety will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY.
On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, and the following days, at 2 p.m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's Office, and opposite to Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co., the very valuable law library, office furniture, iron safe, &c., &c., the property of the late Mr. MORESHWAR LUXMONJEE, Solicitor.
Catalogues are published, and the books are on view.
N. B.—Many of the books are out of print, and they are well worth the attention of lawyers.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, June 10, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—
10 bales grey shirtings,
5 " " dhoties,
5 cases prints.
5 " handkerchiefs.
1 bales grey yarn, No. 12s water.
1 mahogany cottage pianoforo by the London Music Publishing and General Agency Company.
1 case 60 boxes fancy dresses.
2 cases 66 pieces fancy prints.
3 cases fancy stripe and check zephyrs.
A few articles of furniture of a gentleman, consisting of side board, ottoman, reclining and easy chairs, round table, teapoys, chairs, screen, hatstand, &c.
1 fire and burglar proof safe 26 by 30 by 24, manufactured by J. & J. Taylor, Toronto.
20 cases each 4 doz quarts Pilsener Bier.
5 " " 6 " pints " "
50 boxes brandy.
30 " gin.
On account of the concerned—
E T & Co.—A E—200 boxes bar soap, ex. s.s. Niagara.
By order of Mansunker Geerzasunker, Esq., and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Punalal Biroomull, ex s.s Persia.
J 293 S 328 7—5 cases T red borders.
J 303 S 336 S 339 9—5 cases printed muslins.
By order of the executors of the late of Mr. Goculdas Govindjee.
A lot of silver utensils and a gold calender and repeater watch.

AT 2 P. M.
1 handsome light victoria with moveable coach box.
1 " double-seated brougham in good order.
1 English-built state carriage on C springs.
1 black high caste Arab horse, going in single and double harness, the property of a gentleman proceeded to England.
1 English-built mail phaeton in good order, with a fast high-bred chestnut Arab horse, perfectly sound and going in single and double harness and saddles.
1 English-built door shigram.
1 handsome grey arab horse, 6 years, going in single and double harness.
A number of Bussorah and English fowls.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 11th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned, a quantity of woollen silk and cotton good, consisting of fancy tweed velveteen, satin poplin, silk gauze, corded silk, flowered silk canvas cloth, flannels, net french merino, blue broad cloth, &c., &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. James Allen, consisting of teakwood cot and mattress, arm chairs, chest of drawers, office table, cupboard, cooking utensils, plated mug and cup, saddle and bridle, spoons and forks, wearing apparel, portmanteaux, &c.
The effects of the late Surgeon-Major J. LUCAS, consisting of three cases of the following medical and other books, Copland's medical dictionary, diseases of India, cyclopœdia of practical medicine, lectures on syphilis skin and other diseases, leprosy and elephanteases medical digest, practical hygiene, kidney diseases, British Medical Journal, Medical Times and Gazette, Lancet, London Medical Record, &c., &c.
The effects of the late Mr. E. A. Heymerdinger, consisting of table ornaments, despatch box, books, pictures, album, &c.

On SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Claremond Villa," Dadar, the valuable and handsome F. P. blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome harmonium, by Alexandre, rich table ornaments, fancy China flower vases, Brussels carpets, Hink's patent table and hanging lamps, fancy pictures, &c, the property of F W HANSON, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, June 10, 1889.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 8.

SILVER receded 1-16d. per oz. in London yesterday, say to 42⅛d.; but Rupee Securities remained at Thursday's quotations, as also did Consols and Indian Sterling Loan. Quotations from Paris likewise come unaltered.

In the General Produce Markets, Linseed remained firm and Rapeseed was quiet at previous prices all round. Wheat was quiet and unaltered. The quantity of wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was, at 1,280,000 quarters, less by 70,000 quarters than on the previous Friday.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening for the Whitsuntide holidays, not to re-open till Wednesday. The day's sales only reached 7,000 bales, inclusive of 600 bales Surats; and spot and arrival prices were all unchanged. The day's Imports were 9,000 bales.

The usual statistics wired yesterday from Liverpool show a more active week in the staple, the total sales, at 60,000 bales, having been larger by 14,000 bales than for the week preceding, while 22,000 bales more were taken by the trade and forwarded at 114,000 bales. The Imports were 24,000 bales heavier at 61,000 bales. The total stock was 6,000 bales less, but that of Surats had increased by 20,000 bales and stood yesterday at 122,000 bales. Compared with the figures for last and the previous year the total Liverpool stock was yesterday 102,000 bales heavier and 53,000 bales lighter respectively. The total visible supply had fallen off during the week by 110,000 bales; that of East Indian Cotton by 41,000 bales; and the comparative figures which we give below now make the total supply on sight 87,000 bales less than last year and 341,000 balas smaller than in 1887, East Indian cotton showing an increase of 51,000 bales and a decrease of 190,000 bales for the two years respectively. The price of Mid-American Cotton has been stationary at 6d. throughout the week; but in arrivals a general advance of 3-64d. per lb. has been established, the only movement in Surats during the week being a rise of 1-16d. per lb. in "Fine" Broach. The price of spot Mid-American Cotton now stands on a level with the rate at this time in 1887; but as against last year it shows an advance of ⅛d. per lb.

The Manchester Market closed quiet for the holidays, this having been the tone throughout the week; but the quotations wired by Reuter have not shown any change in rates, though private telegrams have advised a reduction in some cases. The usual monthly figures for shipments of Piece Goods and Yarns to India are to hand through Reuter, and below we give our usual comparative statement with reference to the same. It will be noticed therefrom that the missions to Bombay for the month of May were lighter in every item (excepting *Coloured Cottons*, in which the increase was slight) than for the previous month, the falling off in the principal line of *Plain Cotton* having approached 6¾ million yards; but, on the other hand, as against the shipments for May last year, last month's figures show a material increase in every item excepting Twist, that in *Plain Cottons* being not far short of 10 million yards. Taking the shipments to Bombay for the first five months of the present year, we find an increase in every description of cloth (Yarns alone showing a diminution compared with the corresponding five months in 1888), the increase in the case of *Plain Cottons* being some 52 million yards. To Calcutta also the shipments of *Plain Cottons* for last month were lighter than for April, though heavier compared with those for May last year:—

Bombay.	May 1889.	Apl. 1889.	May 1888.
Plain Cottons.....	44,050,000	50,700,000	34,250,000
Coloured Cottons..	4,400,000	4,300,000	3,750,000
Printed Cottons...	9,150,000	10,350,000	8,900,000
Twist	1,050,000	1,400,000	1,050,000
Calcutta.			
Plain Cottons.....	78,800,000	84,150,000	65,400,000
Coloured Cottons..	9,750,000	8,100,000	6,150,000
Printed Cottons...	4,400,000	3,850,000	2,100,000
Twist.....	850,000	850,000	800,000
Madras.			
Plain Cottons.....	4,700,000	11,300,000	6,150,000
Coloured Cottons..	1,150,000	2,250,000	900,000
Printed Cottons...	1,400,000	1,830,000	1,650,000
Twist.....	400,000	1,050,000	950,000

Bombay only.	Five months 1889.	Five months 1888.
Plain Cottons.....	246,600,000	195,000,000
Coloured Cottons..	20,950,000	18,600,000
Printed Cottons...	49,250,000	44,900,000
Twist.....	6,150,000	7,050,000

In New York, the price of ready Mid-Uplands remained at 11 3-16 cents yesterday, and September Futures were one point lower at 10·15 cents. We give below our usual comparative statement, which shows that the excess in Receipts of the U. S. Ports this year compared with last had contracted to 78,000 bales, while, as against the previous year, it had increased to 287,000 bales. Prices in New York were quite unchanged to-day. The Receipts at the Ports were again 1,000 bales, compared with 2,000 bales last year and 500 bales the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparison with the two previous seasons:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Week's receipts	6,000	20,000	4,000
" exports to U. K.....	15,000	17,000	2,000
" " Continent.....	14,000	19,000	3,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	5,465,000	5,387,000	5,178,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,657,000	2,610,000	2,545,000
" " to Continent	1,856,000	1,723,000	1,658,000
" Stock in the Ports.....	266,000	359,000	323,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on 7th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Total supply of all kinds	1,860,000	1,946,850	2,201,270
" " Surats	502,000	450,800	691,520

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	850,000	748,190	902,570
" London	15,000	21,000	28,000
American Afloat	40,000	36,000	17,000
East Indian "	78,000	52,000	177,000
	933,000	857,190	1,124,570
Price of Mid.-Americans.....	6d	5⅞d	6d
" Good Fair Dhollera ...	4¾d	4¼d	4 3-16d
Difference....	1¼d.	1⅝d.	1 13-16d.

In the almost entire absence of demand from any quarter our local Cotton Market has become dull to-day, and though prices are quoted as before they lack the test of actual business. There has been a little enquiry for Bengals, and a few hundred bales of that growth have found buyers at Rs. 205,208 per candy; but with the exception of a small lot of Oojein, taken at Rs. 209, this was all the business reported.

WHEAT.—Only a moderate business is passing in this market and the feeling continues quiet with prices quite unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS.—There has been a rather strong demand for Linseed to-day, and considerable transactions have taken place, the price having advanced ½ an anna per cwt., say to Rs. 6-15-6 to Rs. 7-1-0 per cwt. The market is otherwise quiet and unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton ...	...	...	4,931 bales.
Wheat ...	...	...	15,515 cwt.
Linseed...	...	...	12,912 "
Rapeseed	...	...	8,234 "
Poppy seed	...	...	2,704 "
Castor seed	...	...	961 "

FREIGHTS may be called firm, but there is not much doing. A steamer has been fixed for Hamberg for this month's loading at 21s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened weak this morning owing to the decline in Silver at home, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic soon disappeared. A few Bills have come out at 1s. 4 9-32d.; but the supply is very limited. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand...	1s. 4 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 4⅛d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 7-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 9-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·71¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm to-day, with 100 9-16 quoted for Four per cents. in all positions, business having been done thereat both for cash and the two accounts. For 4½ per cents. 104⅝ is still the nominal quotation.

SHARES have been neglected, and quotations, in the absence of fresh business, are generally unchanged. New Berar Press shares are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 560. David Mill shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 557½; and Luckmidas Khimji are lower to the same extent, at Rs. 1,012½ per share.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

MICHELL—May 15, at Trewirgie-road, Redruth, wife of Theophilus Michell, Executive Engineer Indian Public Works Department, of a daughter (still-born).

DEATHS.

HARDING—May 15, at Rome, Charlotte Eliza, widow of late Dr W H Harding, of Market Drayton, daughter of late Major-Genl P J Bagbie, Royal (Madras) Artillery.
HIGGINS—April 21, at London, Thomas Frederick Higgins, late of the Indian Postal Department, aged 62 years.
MILLER—May 17, at Uxbridge-road, W Jessie, widow of late John Miller, H E I C S, aged 76.
PETTIGREW—May 19, at Leominster, Samuel Thomas Pettigrew, M A, Vicar of Hatfield, Herefordshire, Hon Fellow S Augustine's College, Canterbury, Retired Senior Chaplain of H M Forces in India, aged 61.
STACK—May 8, at Knock-na-moe, Omagh, Mary Stack, widow of late R F Stack, B L, late of Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KOTWALL—June 8, at Kurrachee, Mr Byramjee Merwanjee Kotwall. Deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FAIRLIE—June 4, at Calcutta, the wife of John Fairlie, of Kooshtea of a son.
HOWELL—May 24, at Nathia Gali, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel H Howell, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HANNA—HERVEY—May 25, at Naini Tal, Colonel H B Hanna, S C, to Rosamond, youngest daughter of the late Robert Hervey, Esq, of Collar House, Prestbury.

DEATHS.

HUDLESTON—May 23, at Padong, Sikkim, Lieutenant Edmund Hudleston, Royal Artillery, aged 23 years.
SHIELDS—May 25, at Birmingham, Harry Shields, Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, aged 39 years.
STOCKER—May 29, at Kotdwara near Kaludanda, Lieutenant O H Stocker, Royal Engineers, aged 23 years, killed by the accidental discharge of his gun.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1889.

IN the Bombay Forest Administration Report for 1887, upon which we have already commented, there are other points of interest besides those we noticed. The *raison d'être* of the Forest Department is little understood by the general public, least of all by the ordinary riot or villager, who probably sees as little righteousness in the transactions of the department as did our Saxon forefathers in the laying out of the New Forest and William the First's game laws. Forest demarkation will, when completed, secure extensive blocks of forest land to Government. The work of settlement and demarkation is carried on by specially appointed officers, who reject those lands unsuited to reboisment, and determine individual claims, and make compensation for lands to be appropriated, leaving, wherever desirable, tracts of land necessary for, and suited to, agriculture. The area now under the control of the Forest Department is 9,837 square miles of reserved forest lands and 4,479 of protected. Forests may easily be exhausted by indiscriminate fellings. The fellings are, as far as possible, calculated on the area of forest land, so as to ensure equality of yield each year. As the large yield of timber in the year 1887-88 is about equal with that of past years, it is evident that this proportion is well sustained. Mr. Shuttleworth, in commenting on the Report of the Forest Commission appointed by Lord Reay in 1886, remarks upon what he terms the "extravagant recommendations" made by the Commission, and the opinion of an expert of such ability and experience as Mr. Shuttleworth must be admitted to have weight. Forest demarkation and conservancy serve in the highest degree to protect in the future, if not the present, the interests of the people at large. A sustained yield of the required produce is the desideratum in the consideration of local supply. Villagers require forest produce for the food of cattle, for fires, for manure, for fence-making, and for many other purposes, but denuded forest lands and hill slopes lessen the fall of rain, increase the heat of the surrounding district, lessen the fertility of the soil, and cause the loss of vast quantities of earth which, when unprotected by trees and shrubs, is washed away by the heavy rains to be lost in the sea, or cause the silting up of the Bombay and other harbours. As an illustration of the result of leaving the people uncontrolled in the matter of forests, Mr. Shuttleworth describes the state of the forests under the Portuguese Government of Damaun. He found that no timber whatever was left in the country; the axe and the fire had shaved the hills, there were no trees to encamp under, and the heat was terrific, the thermometer ranging to 105 degrees within double-fly tents. The preservation and creation of forests is of utmost importance, and it is apparent that such recommendations of the Forest Commission as grazing to be free to all in the forests is a provision that, though of some value to the local owners of oxen, sheep, and goats, is productive of general harm. If cattle are permitted to enter the open forests when the new grass is growing, not only is the grass eaten down as fast as it comes up, but the roots are either torn out of the wet soil or destroyed by being trampled into it. Mr. Shuttleworth remarks that the teeth of goats are poisonous to ligneous vegetation, and that sheep and goats let loose are even more destructive than oxen to the grass supply. With regard to firewood, the Forest Commission recommend that the people may remove by head-loads, for barter, sale, or consumption, all branch wood or small wood of two inches or less in diameter from special annual cuttings for local supply, and the better class of firewood from the same coupes by carts on payment of a fee of eight annas per cart. Much of the wood taken from forests is laid upon the fields and set fire to, thus making an easily applied manure known as "rab." Rab-cutting is very destructive. The villagers cut away the side branches and even the crown of trees, and carry away the leaves, branches, and undergrowth, and with the undergrowth, the saplings, thus preventing natural reproduction. So long as reproduction and the consequent regular yield of forest produce is not considerably lessened or prevented, the liberal concessions made by Government to forest tribes and villagers since the agitation in the year 1885 cannot but be regarded with approval; but wholesale and unconditioned concessions must have disastrous effect on the supply for local wants, on the rainfall, on the temperature, and on the revenue. The Forest Commission further recommended that the people may take bambus for their personal requirements from the enclosed portions of the forests without payment and without any description of pass, provided the bambus are not transported beyond the limits of the forest block, or the village in which they reside or hold lands. This, Mr. Shuttleworth says, involves the sacrifice of forest revenue from bambus, and also would lead in time to the eradication of bambus from the Thana forests. The wants of the villagers should be considered and satisfied as far as possible, but the general good must not be sacrificed for the benefit of the few, or the future supply endangered. A system of thorough protection, of reasonable sales, and discriminative concessions appears to be the only essential to ensure a continued and sufficient supply of forest produce. Mr. Shuttleworth remarks that the average size of a forest division in the Northern Circle is 12 times as large as the average size of a forest division in France, where experience extending over generations has shown how far the supervising capabilities of a single officer can profitably extend, and it is evident that the expansion and more thorough protection of Indian forests, so important to the general prosperity of the country, cannot be effected unless the staff of scientific Forest officers be increased. Men destined for the highest appointments require European training and experience, but there is no apparent reason why intelligent natives, trained under accomplished technical professors, should not make very efficient subordinate foresters, and be eligible to promotion to the higher grades as vacancies occur.

It is a matter for congratulation that the versatile Dr. Cooke has started a class in the College of Science—which might be termed the Deccan Technical Institute—for the training of subordinates for the Forest Department. Seven students out of the senior class passed the final examination in September 1887, and it will be interesting to watch the progress of this endeavour to promote the employment of educated natives. An increase in the number of trained foresters, it should be remembered, would further the development and augment the revenue of a growing and lucrative department. The Forest Department is not only self-supporting, but it brings in a large income the total net revenue of the Northern, Southern, and Sind Circles for 1887-88 being over eleven lakhs of rupees. The head of the department is therefore fully justified in representing to Government the disadvantages which the Forest officers labour under in regard to pay and pension when compared with members of other branches of the uncovenanted service. No Forest officer below the rank of Conservator of Forests is sufficiently paid to satisfy the conditions of section 113 of the Civil Pension Code, and obtain the highest pension open to an uncovenanted officer, viz., 5,000 rupees per annum. Mr. Shuttleworth, more especially, but also the other Conservators, are warmly praised by Government for their zeal, ability, and industry in the discharge of their important duties, and they in their turn praise their subordinates, while the statistics show the steady growth of the department both in area and income. A Forest officer is a man of special European training, his responsibilities and his health-risks are great. The improvement of their status is a matter that should engage the attention of Government. The few prizes in the shape of good appointments at present available should, under no circumstances whatever, be given to persons outside the department, but should be scrupulously reserved as rewards for efficiency and zeal.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us from Madras as follows:—"I am glad you have once again taken up the leper question so earnestly. Some years since those medical men who urged Government to take some steps to abate the evil were snubbed for their pains; those who said that no measures were needed were told they took the right view of the matter. If Government had even insisted upon the beggar-lepers living apart from the crowd a distinct advance would have been made; most people would be willing to subscribe for Leper Homes according to their means. I know of a lady near Madras who discovered that her baby's amah was a leper, but the discovery was only made after she had suckled the baby for some months. I am acquainted with five cases of leprosy amongst Europeans and East Indians, but of course they have been and still are kept as quiet as possible. One unfortunate man so affected died in the Neilgherries; his furniture and body linen were sold just as if all were right about the place." These and other facts of the same kind recently brought to public notice, may strengthen the determination of the Government to enforce measures to stay this frightful disease. That leprosy is in very deed contagious can no longer be doubted in presence of the accumulated evidence now on record, negativing the theory, which found too ready credence, that the malady is incommunicable by personal contact. Mr. E. Clifford, writing after a visit of observation at Molakai, gives striking testimony on this point: "I did not find one person in the Sandwich Islands," he says in the current *Nineteenth Century*, "who had the least doubt as to leprosy being contagious, though it is possible to be exposed to the disease for years without contracting it. Father Damien told me that he had always expected that he should sooner or later become a leper, though exactly how he caught it he does not know. But it was not likely that he would escape, as he was constantly living in a polluted atmosphere, dressing the sufferers' sores, washing their bodies, visiting their death-beds, and even digging their graves." After living in these conditions for ten years Father Damien "began to suspect that he was a leper." The doctors assured him that this was not the case; but it turned out to be the fact. A European in the prime of life, endowed with high health, and great vitality took the disease—and died of it. Europeans in India as well as Natives take this dreadful disease, from which none ever recover.

A FEW days ago we published in our columns an appeal from the Rev. E. T. Beatty, General Secretary of the Army Temperance Association, for subscriptions in aid of their funds. Among the general public little is known of the working of the Association, which is gradually reforming the private soldier, and making him not only a better fighting man, but a man more likely to be of service to his country after discharge. The current number of the Association's journal gives some interesting statistics of the work which has been accomplished, and it claims to have now in India not less than 12,712 total abstainers among the British troops. The Royal Fusiliers at Poona boast 479 members of the Society; the Oxford Light Infantry, 442; the Welsh Fusiliers, 429; the Wiltshires, 395; the Buffs, 2nd Lincolnshire, Manchester, the Queen's, Somersetshire, each over three hundred; the South Wales Borderers, 1st Cheshire, K. O. S. Borderers, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, 1st North Lancashire, 1st Leinster, 4th Rifle Brigade, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders, 4th King's Royal Rifles, 1st East Surrey, and the Gloucester Regiments, each over two hundred; and among those with over a hundred and less than two hundred members are the Artillery at Meerut, 21st Hussars, 3rd Dragoon Guards, Queen's Bays, 7th Dragoon Guards, 2nd Bedfords, Connaught Rangers, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Dublin Fusiliers, Devonshire, Highland Light Infantry, 2nd Leicesters, 1st East Lancashire, 2nd Liverpool, 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers, 3rd Rifle Brigade, 2nd Sussex, 2nd Warwick, 1st West Riding, 1st Worcester, Yorkshire Light Infantry, and the Kasauli Depôt.

THE Secretary of the Agricultural Department at Washington has requested the United States Consul in Bombay to procure and forward to Washington a number of

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ILLNESS OF LORD HARRIS.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

Lord Harris, who has recently been instructing Bombay cricketers in the laws of the game and who was a short while ago mentioned as a probable successor to Lord Reay, has been attacked with diptheria.

GREAT FIRE IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, JUNE 7.

Advices have been received of the destruction by fire of the business portion of the town of Seattle, which is situated in Washington territory, involving a loss of four millions of pounds sterling.

THE WISSMANN EXPEDITION.

BERLIN, JUNE 7.

Advices have been received by the German Government stating that Captain Wissmann had attacked and destroyed Saadani, meeting with but slight opposition.

THE METROPOLITAN MICHAEL.

BELGRADE, JUNE 8.

The Servian Metropolitan Michael, who lately returned here from Moscow, has been officially reinstated.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

The Corporation of London have voted an address of welcome to the Shah of Persia to be presented in a gold casket of the value of two hundred pounds, and in addition to expend two thousand pounds in entertaining His Majesty.

LORD LYTTON.

Lord Lytton has now only a slight affection of the throat and hopes to return to his duties in Paris by the end of this month.

ARREST OF OFFICERS IN PARIS.

PARIS, JUNE 9.

One General and two other officers have been arrested here on a charge of complicity with General Boulanger and his followers.

THE FLOODS IN AMERICA.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

Her Majesty the Queen has telegraphed a message of sympathy to the sufferers by the late disastrous floods in the United States. President Harrison in reply has warmly thanked Her Majesty on behalf of the people of America.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

Furlough has been granted to Surgeons-Major G. J. Kellie and A. Deane for two years and to Marine Officer William James McCausland for twelve months on private affairs.

Leave is granted to Lieutenant-Colonel C. McD. Skene for one year, Captain D. A. A. Macpherson, one year, and Lieutenant G. F. H. Dillon, 121 days.

Medical leave is granted to Surgeon-Major J. Moloney for one year.

Privilege leave is granted to the Hon. E. J. Trevelyan for one month, and Mr. J. W. H. Sandel, Chief Superintendent of Accounts, Bombay, for three months.

Mr. L. C. Brewin officiates for Mr. J. E. Cooke, Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal, granted two months and twenty-eight days' privilege leave. Mr H. G. H. Cowie officiates for him.

Mr. C. Harrison officiates as Assistant Account-ant-General at Madras.

Colonel M. G. Gerard has resigned.

Captain G. Wilson is to officiate as Assistant Director of Indian Marine, vice Captain Gwyn, on general leave.

Mr. C. North is permitted to resign the Indian Marine.

Mr. W. Drew, Assistant Engineer, is transferred under the Bombay Government for employment on the North-Western Railway. Signor Carlo Vince is appointed Consular Agent for Italy at Bassein.

KASHMIR AFFAIRS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 8.

The Kashmir Maharaja has addressed an autograph letter to His Excellency the Viceroy, setting forth his grievances in full. It concludes thus :—"In case liberty is not allowed to me by the Supreme Government, and I have to remain in my present most miserable condition, I would most humbly ask your Excellency to summon me before you and shoot me through the heart with your own hands," and thus at once relieve an unfortunate Prince from unbearable misery, contempt, and disgrace for ever."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular arrived here this evening.

JUNE 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dorunda arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this evening.

MARSEILLES, JUNE 7.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JUNE 7.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia and Armenia, homeward bound, passed the Canal this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	60,000	bales.
" " " Surats	4,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton...	61,000	"
" " " Surats	27,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	850,000	"
" " Surats.....	122,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London.	15,000	"

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera 4⅜

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.....	1s. 3 3/32d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98⅜
3 per cent. French Rentes.....	86½
4 per cent. Rupee paper.....	67⅜
4½ per cent. "	70½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	108½
Bar Silver	42½

THE Post Office authorities are, as an experiment, about to undertake the payment of pensions to military pensioners in the Punjab. The payments will be made at the post offices nearest the pensioner's home every month, instead of half-yearly. The experiment should be popular, as it will save old men long and trying journeys.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 24.

THE incident most pregnant with issues of a far-reaching consequence, which has happened during the week, has Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs, Mr. Frederick Greenwood, and Mr. Steinkopf as its heroes. More amazing indiscretion than was shown in allowing Mr. Greenwood's claim for £975 to come into Court, involving, as this incident did, the production of letters in which the Emperor of Germany, the Dowager Empress Victoria, Prince Bismarck, Lord Salisbury, Lord Randolph Churchill, General Boulanger, and Sir Morell Mackenzie were all represented in unflattering guises, was never known. Already the unlucky *Times* has received a writ for libel from Sir Morell Mackenzie, while the utmost indignation is felt at the cool way in which an English journalist was prepared to sell the columns of his paper to Prince Bismarck. That this English journalist, who has always Pharisaically shown attention to the fact that he was not as these other newspaper-men, but was superior to them all, that Mr. Frederick Greenwood should be a party to such a course—is astounding to everyone. It is true he repented himself of his—eccentricity, and left the German-owned paper and (metaphorically) hanged himself—at least he only earned £200 in twelve months, which is extinction. Before he did so, however, he had shown that for petty jealousy of a rival and for screaming back, fish-fag fashion at that rival, Mr. Greenwood, our most superior admonisher, has no equal. The *Pall Mall Gazette* in April or May 1888 one afternoon had some sensational matter entitled "Alleged Virtual Imprisonment of the Empress Victoria at Berlin." This Mr. Greenwood cut out, and sent to Mr. Steinkopf, who was in Berlin negotiating terms with Bismarck. "At once, and for our next edition," wrote the editor, "I put in the paragraph enclosed, headed 'A Lying Rumour,' and as the *Pall Mall* had issued a bill with whacking great type I got out another to hang by it all the afternoon." That Dickens's Mr. Potts of the *Eatanswill Gazette* should find himself paralleled in the person of Mr. Frederick Greenwood is terrible! Where shall we of the press henceforth find our gods if this is the way in which the incarnation of all the journalistic virtues acts? But let me hasten to the high politics, which have been put into a ferment. Fancy this: "The Crown Prince [of a year ago, the Emperor of to-day] reads your paper every day, and marks passages in the leader. I saw in R.'s room the first page on the 7th or 9th April all underlined in red." Proud editor, then, make these three interesting items: (1) "Salisbury seems to be in good odour. He is not well last year," R. said, "but he is much better now." Pleasant that for an English Premier to learn! (2) "When Randolph C. was here he was very anxious" to be received at Frederierhne, but did not succeed, and Prince B. actually delayed his return to Berlin to avoid the appearance of having come to see him." Pleasant this for Lord and Prince, but especially for the Lord. (3) "The Emperor is not expected to live much longer, and when he dies a storm will break out against Mackenzie." . . . "I am told again, and from a totally different quarter, that Mackenzie will have to run the moment the Emperor dies. There is so much material collected against him that he will find it difficult to stand." Pleasant this, and much more like it, for Sir Morell Mackenzie! He has shown his appreciation of the attention shown him by actions for libel against the *Times* for publishing, and Mr. Steinkopf for uttering, the libel. Then, this for the widowed Empress—how pleasant to read and have read by others:—"The Empress so entirely controls and occasionally even snubs the Emperor, that the officials withdrew more than once not to be present at the humiliating scenes:" The judge prevented these and other remarks being read in Court, and, behold, with its now customary maladroitness, the *Times* publishes them in full, its reporter (it explained yesterday morning) having made a mistake in doing so. The mistake is likely to be a costly one for a good many people. To complicate matters Mr. Greenwood's solicitors have written to say that they were in no sense parties to the publication. Considering the relations which have notoriously for some time existed between Sir Morell Mackenzie and Printing-House Square, it is most surprising the *Times* should have placed itself at the great specialist's mercy, and will he not pursue his antagonist with something of the relentlessness with which he himself was attacked? Judging from his experience in this year of grace, Mr. Buckle and Mr. Walter must have come to the conclusion that a journalist's, like a policeman's, life is not always a happy one.

Sir George Campbell, owing largely, I believe, to Mr. Labouchere being too busy in other matters, has come forward respecting the Deccan Mines concession. Nawab Fathe Nawaz Jung will be interested, and probably not pleased, to find Sir George assail his arrangement in pretty plain terms. The text of the question put last night has not been published in any of the papers. It is as follows:—

"Whether any effect has yet been given to the warning in the last paragraph of the report of the Committee on the Deccan Mining Company against allowing direct communications between Native Indian Governments and speculators on the London Stock Exchange:

"Whether, notwithstanding the exposure by the Committee of the frauds which resulted from such direct communications in the case of that Mining Company, the matter has been again settled directly between the agents of the Native Government and the speculators, or whether the Government of India has controlled the negotiations, and sanctioned the arrangements come to:

"And, whether there is any truth in the report that, so far from the concession shown by the Committee to have been obtained by the fraudulent sharing of the profits by the Agent of the Native Government being cancelled, the term of the monopoly originally granted has been considerably extended."

The Under-Secretary's reply was slightly evasive; indeed, it could not, under the circumstances, well have been otherwise. If reports current here speak truly, the question was settled in Calcutta by a sub-committee consisting of the Finance Minister, the Public Works Minister, and another. Probably they will be called upon to defend the arrangement they sanctioned. What the public in England looked upon as the least of the results of the Committee was that the concession should be cancelled. Restitution of ill-gotten gains was also hoped for.

Mr. Baumann is still balloting for a place in order to bring forward his proposed motion respecting Mr. Arthur Crawford. The hon. member for Peckham told me the other evening that he did not much expect at this period of the Session to succeed in getting a night; if he fails, he intends either to publish his case against Lord Reay—and he explained to me that he was more concerned to show that Lord Reay was wrong than that Mr. Crawford is deserving of sympathy—in the form of a magazine article, or in a speech on the Indian Budget.

Whatever may be the result of the debate on Sir Roper Lethbridge's motion, the members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service may be congratulated on the attention that is being paid to their grievances. It is proverbially difficult to interest the British public in Indian questions even of a political character, and doubly so in a matter like the one Sir Roper Lethbridge has so vigorously taken in hand. A well-known London journalist when asked why more leaders were not written on the subject by the London papers replied: "Well, you see, our readers do not understand it, and it would be almost as great a task to make them do so as to convey to their intelligences the meaning of the law of hypothec." However, some good articles on the subject have appeared, noticeably in some of the leading provincial papers, which exercise no slight political influence in these days. Last year the question was brought forward by Mr. H. S. King. If the whip that has been or is being issued is indicative of the general feeling of the House, Sir Roper Lethbridge need not despair of making some impression upon Sir John Gorst. It is too much, I fear, to expect that the Under-Secretary will grant the proposed Select Committee, though it is rumoured on, I believe, good authority that personally he sympathises with the aggrieved officials and would be glad if the decision was left to himself to grant at least a portion of their demands. The whip is signed by twelve influential and representative M.P.'s, not eleven, as some of the papers state. Four are Conservatives (Sir Roper Lethbridge, Sir W. Gayer Hunter, your former Surgeon-General, Mr. H. S. King, and Mr. J. M. Maclean), one a Liberal Unionist (Sir Edward Watkin), five Gladstonians (Colonel Gomley, Mr. Bradlaugh, Sir Edward Grey, Bart., Mr. Thomas Burt, the Miner's member, and Mr. Samuel Smith). The remaining two are followers of Mr. Parnell, namely, Professor Swift MacNeill, who spoke in the debate last year, and Mr. W. M. Murphy, who is connected by family ties with the Indian Services. Many more names, I am told, could have been obtained, but it was thought desirable to limit the number to a dozen.

It is a disadvantage that the day appointed for the debate should be so close to the Whitsuntide holidays, which this year fall rather late. Moreover, an evening sitting on the last day of the week and of the month of May would not, in the ordinary course of things, be likely to be a crowded one. Many of the Irish members, I hear, are favourable to Sir Roper Lethbridge's motion, and if they are in town, there will not be much danger of a count out at nine o'clock. It will be a great disappointment not only to those who in this country have worked so hard to prepare for the debate, but also to the members of the service generally if the whole thing should fall through for want of a quorum. Last Session the Whitsuntide Recess terminated on the 30th of May, and Mr. King's resolution was not moved until a week later. Sir Roper Lethbridge and Mr. King are putting a series of very pertinent questions to the Government. Some of these have already been asked, and the replies will be found reported. On Tuesday the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies is to be asked whether it is a fact that officers of the Ceylon Civil Service, who joined before 1873, draw their rupee pensions at the rate of two shillings to the rupee, that officers who joined between 1873 and 1880 draw them at the rate of 1s. 10½d. to the rupee, and that officers who joined at a later date draw them at the rate of exchange current at the time of entering the service; and if so, whether he can state the grounds on which these concessions were granted, and whether any complaints on the subject have been received from the Ceylon tax-payers. Sir John Gorst is to be asked the same day whether Mr. C. B. P. Gordon, of the Telegraph Service, now retired, formerly drew his furlough allowances at the rate of two shillings to the rupee; and if so, what were the grounds on which this concession was granted; and whether Mr. Gordon and other retired officers in the same position now draw their pensions at par; and if not, whether the Under-Secretary can state the grounds on which different treatment is accorded to these officers in regard to that part of their contract which deals with pensions, from that which was accorded to them in regard to furlough allowances. Sir John Gorst will be further asked to explain what "special scale in sterling was sanctioned" for the pensions of certain legal Uncovenanted officers; at what rate to the rupee; what were the grounds on which this concession was granted; whether the "special scale" still remains in force; and what officers have been admitted to its benefits. Sir George Campbell has given notice as an amendment to Sir Roper Lethbridge's motion to leave out all after "House" in order to insert "the Secretary of State for India in Council will fairly consider any reasonable representations of officers who entered the Indian service in this country under the prescribed covenants or agreements, but this House declines to entertain any claim of officers appointed in India and classed as Uncovenanted to any advantages beyond those accorded to natives and Europeans alike under Indian rules and Indian currency."

Among other political events of the week there is little that calls for comment. Mr. William O'Brien's appearance in the witness-box has not excited quite the sensation that was anticipated, though it attracted to the court for the first time since the inquiry opened no less a personage than the Liberal Commander-in-Chief. Mrs. Gladstone has been a pretty constant attendant throughout the protracted proceedings. Some people attribute her frequent visits to the Commission to political objects; others say that she goes for the purpose of keeping her husband well posted on the progress of the investigation, and to save him the trouble of reading the evidence. Mr. O'Brien's sympathetic reference to the men who were executed at Manchester, which led to a rather dramatic incident in court, is much commented upon by the Conservative and Unionist journals. They ignore, however, the fact that Mr. John Bright was of a like opinion with Mr. O'Brien in the views he expressed in court yesterday.

Mr. Westland has been needlessly giving himself away. You learned by last week's mail that he had addressed the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and had, on the whole, done well. His standpoint, as regards national finances, was a good one. Sir Edward Watkin, his fellow-voyager from Aden to Marseilles, totally disagreed with Mr. Westland and advocated the spending by Government of £100,000,000 in five years on railways. From his point of view Sir Edward makes out a fairly good case—or, at least, the letter in which he made the proposal seemed good until it was next day criticized by a Parsee resident in Manchester, Mr. P. R. Cola. I am, however, leaving Mr. Westland, to whom, and not to Sir Edward Watkin, this paragraph is to be devoted. The least one expects from a financier is that he should be right in his statistics. Mr. Westland unfortunately, among other things, said:—"There is no place above fifty miles from a railway"—that is, no place in India. I rubbed my eyes when I read this, and thought the reporter had blundered. But days passed and no correction appeared, therefore Mr. Westland said it. Then Mr. Holt Hallet, whose scheme of a railway to China had been described as "iniquitous," appeared on the scene. He at once seized on this unfortunate expression, and showed that, in one part of India, between Calcutta and Bombay, you may proceed from east to west for three hundred miles and from north to south for two hundred and forty miles without touching a mile of railway. Another like instance was cited. A further point was this, says Mr. Hallet: "Again, if Mr. Westland had studied the project, or even paid the most cursory attention to it, he would have known that the length of the proposed line is 700 miles and not '1,000 miles'; the estimated cost is 4¾ millions sterling and not '10 millions'; and the length of the British portions of the line is 320 miles and not 'perhaps, 50 miles.'" Mr. Hallett waxes very wroth at the way his antagonist treated his project, and, declaring that the India Office and the financial authorities in India regard that country "as a happy hunting ground for Anglo-Indian officials," proceeds to say: "It is time for the new democracy to have some talk with these bumptious gentlemen; to tell the jacks-in-office that India belongs to Great Britain, of which they are merely the servants," and much more to the same effect. The pity of it all is that Mr. Westland should have called forth this criticism. It used to be thought that in the enumeration of figures Mr. Westland was *facile princeps*.

What in December last created some excitement in India is now common talk in England. This extract from the *Sheffield Independent* of May 21 will serve to show what I mean:—"Some months ago a telegram reached London reporting a grave scandal in the domestic circle of a person in high position in India. It was assumed that the matter had ended, and that peace and quietness had been restored. The case has now assumed a new and unexpected form. An action for divorce has been entered, but the plaintiff, who sues for heavy damages, is the husband, and the case has gone so far that to-day a brief on behalf of the respondent was handed to a well-known Queen's counsel." I am not able, of my own knowledge, to add anything to this, and I suppress names.

THE weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills shows the amount to be remitted during 1889-90 to be £14,689,900; remitted from 1st April 1889 to 1st June 1889, £3,092,300; balance to be remitted from 2nd June 1889 to 31st March 1890, £11,597,600.

A FRENCHMAN has employed his leisure in giving us this computation:—On the opening day of the Paris Exhibition there were people in the place, of one sort and another, to the number of 118,262. Now in quick speaking the human voice can give utterance to 296 words per minute. In ordinary conversation the average delivery is at the rate of 143 words per minute. The latter being taken as the basis, there were spoken on the opening day, and that altogether apart from the official discourses, 121 milliards, 217 millions, 883 thousand, 320 words.

WEATHER AT SEA.

THE Italian s.s. R. Rubattino, Captain Merello, which arrived on Friday afternoon, reports having experienced very stormy weather at sea. After leaving Socotra strong easterly winds were blowing from Socotra for two days; strong south-westerly winds blew, accompanied by rain, thunder, and lightning. It was so dark at times during the day that it was utterly impossible to take any observations.

The Anchor Line s.s. Persia, Captain Hutchison, which arrived on Friday evening from Liverpool, also reports having experienced very heavy weather between Aden and Bombay. From June 3rd till the time she arrived in Bombay, the sea was very rough, the steamer shipping large quantities of water very often. Also rain fell very heavily, accompanied by thunder and lightning.

The steamer Clan Forbes reports having experienced very severe weather, being just the same as the others experienced.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Henzada suffered much from the heavy weather. She had taken as part of her cargo 30 casks of oil, which were all smashed, and the oil ran through the rest of the cargo, spoiling it. Part of the passengers' baggage was also spoiled.

The master of the Algoma reports the following weather he experienced at sea:—From Aden to 16° North and 60° East had variable winds. Afterwards S.-W. winds. 18° North and 70° East had a strong gale from 8° East by East. Thence south-west gales lasted for 36 hours. When nearing Bombay had stormy south-west winds.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba In. cts.	
Previously registered.	4 93	6 43	5 60	4 5
June 7, Friday.....	...	...	...	2 54
" 8, Saturday ...	0 30	...	0 30	0 24
" 9, Sunday	0 57	1 2	0 95	...
Total...	5 80	7 45	6 85	6 83
Total of corresponding date last year.....	3 49	3 48	3 22	5 46

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A SHIP CAPTAIN AT SEA.

AN inquest was held by the Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, at the Prince's Dock, respecting the death of Captain Spiredione Mersa, aged 50 years, the Commander of the s.s. Poseidon, who lost his life by being washed off the bridge of his vessel by a heavy sea on to the deck below.

Guisippe Raicich, third officer of the s.s. Poseidon, now lying in Bombay harbour, said:—Deceased was the Commander of the ship and was 52 years old. I joined the ship in Trieste on the 22nd of last month, and did not sail with the deceased before. On the 5th instant my ship left Bombay harbour at 1-30 p.m. bound for Trieste with a general cargo. We discharged the pilot at about 3 p.m., making a course west and by south for Aden. The barometer was falling, and at 5-30 p. m. the deceased called the chief officer and second officer and consulted about returning to Bombay. The sea was beginning to be rough, the wind was south-east and fresh. During the consultation it was decided that the ship should return to Bombay, and at about 5-30 p. m. her head was turned round, and the course E. by N. was made for Bombay. At 7-30 p. m. we sighted the Kennery Light and immediately afterwards the Colaba Light. The weather became finer as we were returning, and the barometer rose a little. The moon and stars were clear. At 7-45 p. m. the Captain went on the bridge. I, the chief officer, and the second officer were there. The deceased said "as the weather is not very bad, we had better turn round and take the ship to Aden." All the officers agreed with him, and the ship was turned round again. The captain then sent me down to the chief engineer to tell him that it was intended to take the ship to Aden. I then turned in. At midnight I came on deck to relieve the chief officer. The weather was then bad. There was a rough sea and a strong wind from the south-east, with occasional heavy rain. I found the ship was again making for Bombay. I went up on the bridge and found the deceased there and the man at the wheel. About 1 a.m. the deceased ordered the ship to be turned round again and to steer for Aden. Her course was then west and by south, and the captain ordered the man at the wheel to bring her up half a point southward. About half an hour afterwards she shipped a large sea on the port beam, and the captain ordered the engines to be slowed. The captain remained on the bridge and the weather became worse. At 4-30 a.m. I was relieved by the second officer. I went on deck about 8 a.m., and went on the bridge and saw that the engines were still working slow, and that the ship's course was for Aden. The weather was still bad. At 9 a.m. I went below to breakfast. At 9-50 a.m. I came up to my cabin, which is on deck, to take my oil-skin coat to go again on the bridge. While I was still in my cabin the vessel shipped a big sea and I heard somebody shout "The captain! The captain!" I ran out and saw the captain lying on the deck between No. 2 hatch and the winch. I went to him and helped him up and called for help. A seaman named Rota came and helped me to carry the captain to the nearest cabin. He was placed in a bed and he could speak only with difficulty. I saw a small wound on his face, which was bleeding. I heard shouting that the chief officer had been injured, and I went on the bridge, and finding no one there I took charge of the ship. The man at the wheel was not there. I saw the chief officer an hour afterwards in an upper cabin. He said the sea struck him in the chest and hurt his back against a wooden rail. He was not able to speak very clearly. I put the head of the ship to the sea to keep her steady. About 11 a.m. that forenoon the port steering gear gave way. I ran aft to connect the steering gear to steer aft. That was done, and ten minutes afterwards that gear also "went." The ship was about 10 minutes without a helm. We then put a tackle on the steering chain, and were able to manage her with the assistance of the winch. About 4 p.m. I went to the deceased, when he said, "there is no more help for me; it was my ruin to go on the bridge." He was then very ill and scarcely able to speak. At 5 p.m. he begged to be brought up into the upper cabin, and we got him carried up with all possible care. The doctor saw him and ordered ice to his head, which was done, and a man was placed in attendance on him. At midnight the weather was better, and the barometer was rising. At 3-45 I again went into the captain's cabin. He was then unconscious. He died at 4 a.m., and at 7 a.m. the ship was again turned round and steered for Bombay. We reached Bombay harbour at 11 p.m. yesterday.

Francis Basilisko said: I am boatswain of the steam-ship Poseidon. The day before yesterday, between 10 and 11 a.m., I was under the bridge, and the deceased, the chief officer, and the man at the wheel were on the bridge, when suddenly the ship shipped a heavy sea over the port bow. It did not knock me down, but it prevented my seeing for a moment, but I heard some one shouting, "help, help." The cry came from the man at the wheel, and I went up on the bridge. The captain was not there, but I found the chief officer there in a dangerous position, and I led him down to a cabin. When I came down the bridge, I saw the captain on the port side lying on the deck. He was moaning and unable to speak, and he had a bleeding wound on the face. He was carried to one of the cabins, and died some time after midnight. I have sailed with the captain for 15 months.

Antone Lovrich corroborated the foregoing statements.

Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, said:—I have examined the body of the deceased. There is a small wound on the right side of the forehead. Three ribs on the right side were fractured. From the evidence I have heard and the appearance of the body, I am of opinion that the cause of death was fracture of the ribs and other internal injuries, the result of his having been struck by a heavy sea on board of his ship and knocked off the bridge. The jury thereupon returned the following verdict unanimously: "That the death of Speridione Mersa was caused by injuries received by his having been accidentally washed off the bridge of his ship by a heavy sea."

THE numerous disasters which take place in America owing to trains catching fire, in the event of there being a derailment or similar accident, has caused Sir Frederick Bramwell to publish a letter in which he points out that the cause in America and Canada of the fires is to be found in the petroleum lamps usually employed in the States and in Canada for railway carriage lighting and the subsequent ignition of the contents, and secondly to the scattering of the fires for the heating apparatus. The latter can be avoided by the adoption of steam heating, and the former, as Sir Frederick says, by the introduction of the incandescent electric light. The writer states that though his suggestions are obvious, he draws attention to the matter as the remedies are not applied.

THE OAKS.

Mr. Jas. Snarry's L'Abbesse de Jouarre.....	1
Mr. Vyner's Minthe	2
Mr. Manton's Seclusion.....	3

The running in the Oaks Stakes, next in importance at the Epsom Summer Meeting to the Derby, came off on Friday with the above result. The stakes, which bring 4,000 sovereigns to the winner, 400 sovereigns to the nominator of the first, 300 sovereigns to the owner of the second, and 200 sovereigns to the owner of the third, is for three-year-old fillies, and judging from the results must have been exciting. All three which received places have good records. L'Abbesse and Seclusion made excellent appearances in the field last year as two-year-olds, and although Minthe did not do anything very extraordinary, she made a name for herself by carrying off the One Thousand Guineas at the beginning of last month.

Notwithstanding the form Minthe showed in the Thousand Guineas, it takes naught away from her laurels that she was beaten by L'Abbesse de Jouarre in the Oaks. L'Abbesse, formerly owned by Lord Randolph Churchill, and now in the possession of Mr. James Snarry, is a black filly by Trappist *ex* Festive. Last season, although making a bad start, she made some pretty runnings, showing first-rate form and promising well for the future, which expectation she has fulfilled, winning the first race of the year in which a heavy stake rested upon her. At Newmarket First Spring Meeting last year, L'Abbesse de Jouarre was entered for the Mary Plate. She was selected as favourite, made all the running, and won by half a length. At Newmarket Second Spring Meeting she was again favourite for the Two-year-old Plate, and maintained her reputation by winning easily by a length. Although in trying for the Fern Hill Stakes at Ascot Meeting in June last, L'Abbesse was not successful, it was one of the best races of the season run by her. Lord Londonderry's three-year-old chestnut colt Hazelhatch, which was entered against L'Abbesse, was the favourite, 5 to 4 being offered on his chance. He did win, but not so easily as was expected, and Barrett had to use his best endeavours to bring Hazelhatch's nose first in line with the post. At Pontefract Summer Meeting our favourite again did all that was wanted of her. The chances of Royal Gem and she were considered pretty equal, although, if anything, the majority selected Royal Gem. It was a stiff race, which L'Abbesse eventually won by three quarters of a length. She appeared on the field on three future occasions, and although unsuccessful made some excellent running. She was particularly unfortunate at Newmarket Houghton Meeting. She was selected as favourite, but dropped into third place. It was a beautiful and most exciting finish though, and it was anybody's race until the post was almost reached.

Minthe, which followed up her success at Newmarket Spring Meeting recently by taking second place on Friday, is a b. f. by Cambello *ex* Mint Sauce, and is recorded to have contested, as a two-year-old, five races last season, but in none of them did she perform any very wonderful feat. The best appearance she made was in August in running for the Prince of Wales Stakes at the York Autumn Meeting. There she was the favourite, but disappointed her backers by coming in a bad third, Mr. E. Lascelles's Minthorpe winning by a length, and five lengths dividing Minthe from Mr. J. Lowther's Workington, which secured second place. At Newcastle and Gosforth Park Meeting she contended for the Seaton Delavale Plate, and only reached the post fourth. Then, as the season advanced, she seemed to fall off. In the month of September at Derby she tried for the Champion Foal Stakes, and fell back to the fourth place. Later on she broke down badly. At the Newmarket Second October Meeting she came in second-last in a field of fourteen, and at Newmarket Houghton Meeting ended the season by bringing up the rear. Her performance at Newmarket in the beginning of May, we said, in referring to her performance then, went a long way in making up for the misfortune of last year, and it was to be hoped, we added, it might prove a happy augury of the future. This, from the appearance she made on Friday, is seemingly coming to be the case, and we may hear more of Mr. Vyner's black filly this season yet.

It was somewhat late in the season ere Seclusion a ch. f. by Hermit *ex* Boundary was brought upon the course to try her metal as a two-year-old, but ere the racing for the year was brought to a close, she ran in as many as ten races, numbering amongst those three wins. Her first three appearances were not of much account, except that she showed improvement in her pace each time until at the Kempton Park Meeting in July such confidence was placed in her, that, on being entered for the International Two-year-old Plate she was selected as favourite. She disappointed her admirers, however, by only securing third place. It was a good race, and only about half a length separated Seclusion from Sir R. Jardine's Leap Year, which carried off first honours, but it was a result "which spoiled in a measure her reputation, or the confidence placed in her, and when two days later she appeared on the field to try for the Betland Plate at Leicester 5 to 1 were offered against her. This was the best race she ran of the season, and a hard and intensely exciting finish ended in Seclusion beating Baron de Rothschild's Clariclée by barely a head, only a head also dividing the latter from Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's Taxus. She was chosen as favourite again for the Malecomb Stakes at Goodwood in August, and justified the confidence placed in her by running quite away from the others and passing the winning post at a canter ten lengths ahead. At Newmarket Houghton Meeting she won the Criterion Nursery Handicap, although she was only nominated for third place.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

The following is a list of winners for the last twenty years:—

1869 Sir F. Johnstone's	Brigantine.
1870 Mr. W. Graham's	Gamos.
1871 Baron Rothschild's	Hannah.
1872 M. Lefevre's	Reine.
1873 Mr. Merry's	Maria Stuart.
1874 Mr. Launde's	Apology.
1875 Lord Falmouth's	Spinaway.
1876 M. Lupin's	Enguerrande.
1877 Mr. Pulteney's	Placida.
1878 Lord Falmouth's	Jannette.
1879 Lord Falmouth's	Wheel of Fortune.
1880 Mr. Perkin's	Jenny Howlet.
1881 Mr. Crawford's	Thebais.
1882 Lord Stamford's	Geheimniss.
1883 Lord Rosebery's	b f Bonny Jean.
1884 Mr. Abington's	b f Busybody.
1885 Lord Cadogan's	b f Lonely.
1886 Duke of Hamilton's	b f Miss Jummy.
1887 Duke of Beaufort's	ch f Reve d'Or.
1888 Lord Calthorpe's	ch f Seabreeze.
1889 Mr. Jas Snarry's	b f L'Abbesse de Jouarre.

MARRIAGE OF DHULEEP SINGH.

MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH was married to a young English lady, Miss Ada Douglas Wetherill, in the Mayor's office of the "Quartier de la Madeline," in Paris, on Tuesday afternoon. The ceremony was strictly private, and was only attended by one or two of the Paris friends of the bride and bridegroom. In the register the latter was described as "Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, Sovereign of the Sikh Nation, living at No. 24, Rue Marbeuf, Paris, and formerly in the Faubourg Saint-Germain. Profession Rajah, and widower of Bamba Muller, who died in London. The Paris correspondent of a morning contemporary tells us that the bride, a young and good-looking lady, who wore a lavender-coloured travelling costume and orange-blossoms, was registered as "the daughter of B. D. Wetherill, deceased, and Sarah, his wife, both of Hampshire, England." When the nuptial knot had been duly tied in the prompt and business-like manner peculiar to civil ceremonies, the Mayor, girt with his tricolor scarf of office, addressed a brief hymeneal homily to the bride and bridegroom, and the proceedings were then explained in English to the Maharajah. After this the Mayor read a kind of address to the bridegroom. He saluted in the Maharajah the last of the kings of Lahore, and spoke of him having been despoiled of territories and finding hospitality in France. Next followed a few references to the former greatness of the deshroned Prince, and Monsieur le Maire finally wound up by hoping that the Royal union would be propitious. The ceremony was then terminated, and the bride and bridegroom received the congratulations of their friends. The Maharajah and his bride will shortly leave Paris for Russia.

BI-METALLISM AND INDIA.

OUR London correspondent, in sending us the particulars given below, respecting the deputation to Lord Salisbury on bi-metalism, of which we have heard briefly from Reuter, says that, it is believed, Lord Salisbury is exhibiting a desire to associate himself with the bi-metallic movement. Mr. Goschen, on the other hand, since he converted the debt at a lower rate of interest has cooled off, which is not surprising, considering how strongly the London bankers, not without reason from their point of view, are opposing the rehabilitation of silver. The conversion was the outward and visible sign of the increase in the purchasing power of gold, and we suppose Mr. Goschen now thinks it would be hardly proper on his part to assist a change which will diminish the purchasing power of a sovereign.

The particulars referred to above are as follows:—

A deputation, including members of both Houses of Parliament, will wait upon the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Thursday, May the 30th, at the Foreign Office, at 2-30 p.m., to urge upon Her Majesty's Government the importance of calling a conference of the leading commercial nations to consider the desirability of a currency reform.

In view of the great importance of the issues involved, we earnestly request that your Chamber will send a representative or representatives as evidence of your interest in the subject of bi-metallism.

We refer you to the reports of two Royal Commissions: the Royal Commission on the Depression of Trade, and the subsequent Commission selected to consider the question of the currency.

The evidence taken before each of these Commissions points conclusively to the fact that trade generally has languished and agriculture has been starved since 1873 by reason of an increasing scarcity of legal tender money; that farmers are obliged to give more bullocks, more wheat, or more dairy produce in the market for a less amount of money, because of recent legislation, which for the first time in the history of England and of Europe has deprived silver of its former position as a money metal for which all produce might be sold, and in which all debts and mortgages might be paid. We may illustrate our meaning in this way. Both beef and mutton are included in the food-supply of this nation. But suppose that legislation had been permitted by which the consumption of mutton was forbidden, the result must clearly be that those who now eat a certain proportion of mutton would be compelled to purchase only beef, and thus while the demand for beef would increase enormously, the demand for mutton would be checked, to the great profit of the owners of cattle, who would reap the benefit of the higher prices paid generally by the community.

And just such legislation as we have thus indicated has been actually arranged in England and in Europe, so that while the value of gold has increased the value of silver has been depressed. A sudden change has been made by the legislatures, whereby as silver may no longer be brought to the mints for coinage, the natural consumption of that metal has been checked; neither may silver, nor bank notes representing silver, be any longer tendered in payment of debts. Thus the entire demand for legal tender money has been thrown upon gold, and this also at the very time when the rapid diminution of the supply of gold from the mines would of itself have tended to make gold scarcer and dearer. The inevitable result has been a sudden and unexampled fall of all prices, to the great profit of the few who own or have loaned gold, but to the disadvantage of the community generally; so that in all gold standard countries the cultivation of the soil has been conducted for some years past under conditions of actual loss. And further, it is the opinion of those best qualified to judge, that unless the legislation is repealed which has thus increased the value of gold and thereby diminish the value of the produce of the soil, that then a further and a continuous fall of all prices is extremely probable, which must not only impoverish our farmers and deprive labour of steady employment, but also lead to widespread social disturbances.

It was admitted by every member of the Royal Commission on Currency that the present reduction in the price of silver was the result, not of excessive supplies, but of recent legislation, which had excluded silver from its historic use as legal tender money. And what has been the immediate effect of this fall in the price of silver? This metal is to-day the legal tender money metal of more than two-thirds of the entire human race—of all those countless myriads who inhabit Asia. The fall in the price of silver enables these

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

GERMANY.

KING HUMBERT and the Italian Crown Prince had a most brilliant and enthusiastic reception on their arrival in Berlin on Tuesday (21st ult.). The meeting between the Emperor and the King was most cordial, the two sovereigns remaining embraced for several moments, and kissing each other repeatedly, while the band of the guard-of-honour played the national anthem of Italy. Catching sight of Prince Bismarck, King Humbert hastened to offer him his hand, which drew from the Chancellor a most profound bow; while Signor Crispi was welcomed by his German Majesty. The royal and imperial party entered their carriages to drive to the Schloss, *via* the Brandenburg Gate, a distance of about a mile-and-a-half.

The line of route, says the *Times'* correspondent, resembled a veritable Via Triumphalis. In the first place it had been softened with sand, and carpeted thick with evergreens interspersed with flowers; then it had been converted into a living lane of splendid troops of all arms, who stood ranked up in motionless array, and burst out by battalions and squadrons into cheers and martial music, and even louder-voiced salutations of artillery, as the monarch whom the Emperor delighted to honour came abreast of them, rejoicing the Prussian eye with his thick military moustache and soldierly looks. But louder almost even than the bursts of military music, the volleyed cheers of the troops, and the thunder of the saluting cannon were the acclamations of the populace of Berlin, which had poured out into the sunlight flooded streets in dense throngs, and possessed itself of windows, balconies, platforms, housetops, pavements, and other available coigns of vantage, in order to see the allied Sovereigns pass in ceremonious state.

Words of high political signification, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, were exchanged last night (22nd ult.) between Kaiser Wilhelm and King Humbert at the grand military banquet given at the Castle. The King sat between the German Emperor and Empress, and opposite to their Majesties were the War Minister, with the Italian Military Attache on his right and Count Bismarck on his left. Next to Count Bismarck sat Signor Crispi, with Count von Moltke on his left. The Kaiser rose and said: "May your Majesty be pleased to accept my thanks, and the thanks of my people, on the proof of your friendship given me by your visit. In the same manner my troops are filled with grateful pride at having been permitted to submit themselves to the test of your Majesty's soldierly eye. Filled with pleasant recollections of the splendid review at Rome, I drain my glass to the welfare of your Majesty and Her Majesty the Queen, to the welfare of your brave troops and to the unchangeable friendship with the House of Savoy, whose motto, 'Sempre avanti Savoya,' has led to the union of the Kingdom of Italy. Long life to His Majesty King Umberto!"

The King of Italy replied as follows in Italian, as His Majesty does not speak German:—"I thank your Majesty with inmost feeling for the sentiments expressed to me. My journey to Berlin was my high and gratifying duty, and I am sure that I have the soul of Italy with me in the words I am speaking in this Royal Castle. Germany and Italy, having established their unity, are a pledge of peace in Europe. My soldiers, whom your Majesty has referred to with such words of honour, and your army, of which I have been able to admire a brilliant portion, will know how to fulfil their great task. I drink to your health, your Majesty! I drink to the health of Her Majesty the Empress, and to that of all your Royal family! I drink to the honour of your glorious army, and to the prosperity of the German Empire!"

A grand parade of the troops forming the garrisons of Berlin and Spandau was held on Wednesday morning, under the Emperor's personal command, in honour of King Humbert, and passed off most successfully, being favoured by magnificent weather. In the afternoon the Prince of Naples, and afterwards King Humbert, paid a visit to Prince Bismarck.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE OPPOSITION.

Th Chancellor made his appearance in the Reichstag on Saturday (18 ult.), and imparted, writes the *Standard* correspondent, fresh life to the somewhat wearisome discussion on the third reading of the Aged Workmen's Assurance Bill. The Prince's speech lasted more than half an hour. He spoke impressively, but in an even lower key than on the last two occasion, so that some of his sentences were almost inaudible. After repeating his former statement that his absence from the debate was due, not to lack of interest in the bill, but to the necessity of confining himself to the superintendence of the foreign and domestic policy of Prussia and the Empire, which requires all his strength, he delivered the philippic against the parties that make up the Opposition which has been expected for months past. He dealt, first, with the Extreme Left—the Socialists. "They live," he said, "at war with us, and, like the French, will take up arms as soon as they feel strong enough." Their whole policy, he continued, was to prepare themselves for that event. He was not surprised at the opposition of the German Liberals, as they had never voted for him. At this point a member of the Opposition cried, "The Army Bill!" and then ensued a scene such as takes place only when Prince Bismarck speaks. He answered, "I do not know whether your support then was due to love of the Empire, or to a lessening of your dislike for me, or to party necessity." Upon this a voice, said to have been that of Herr Eugen Richter, cried, "Pfui," or "Shame upon you!" The Chancellor, in a state of great excitement, took several steps towards the Left, and said, "If anyone cries 'Shame' to me, I call him insolent (great uproar on the Left, and slight cheering from the Right). You do not like to hear the truth; but I am compelled to tell it to you. I will not be insulted by you; otherwise I will insult you in return. I regard it as a general expression of the hatred of those people (pointing to the Left), of which I have been the object for years past. As a Christian, I can forgive that, but as Chancellor I shall fight against it as long as I stand here. I do not permit anyone to say such a thing to me unanswered." His anger against the German Liberals was expressed more moderately, and he went on to say that he was not surprised that the Guelphs, the Poles, and the friends of the French opposed the bill. For him, it was only an additional proof that the measure was beneficial to the country. As to those whom he called the friends of the French, he added that Germany by no means went to war in order to "inoculate herself with fourteen Frenchmen, who were rashly admitted into the Reichstag to take part in legislating for the whole Empire." This remark referred to the fourteen "protesting" members for Alsace-Lorraine. Of the Extreme Conservatives, he said, that when roused they differed but little from the Socialists. He then warmly exhorted the Government Parties—the Conservatives, the Free Conservatives, and, as he added, half ironically, the National Liberals—to vote for the bill, for the adoption of which he gave numerous reasons. The most interesting was his reference to the large class of small rentiers in France, who were always orderly citizens, through fear of losing their little income if the State fell into difficulties. Such men, he argued, have "a natural human interest in the State. I have known this to be so in my own case," he went on to say. "When I held Foreign Stocks, I found that I was biassed in my judgment of the policy of the Government whose bonds I had, and I have for the last fifteen years abstained from possessing such securities. I wish to interest myself only in my own country. If we have seven hundred thousand small rentiers drawing their income from the Empire, I regard that as an extraordinary advantage, even if they have only one hundred and fifty to two hundred marks to lose. It is the backbone that keeps them erect. I should like, therefore, to see the bill accepted, for if it is not passed now, it will be postponed till the Greek Kalends. We may have very different things to do next year." The Chancellor concluded with a second appeal to the Government Parties to shake themselves free from the Socialists, Poles, Guelphs, Alsatians, Frenchmen, and German Liberals, and quoted the lines from Goethe's "Faust" in which Gretchen expresses her regret at seeing Faust in the Devil's company. He then went out into the Lobbies, without listening to more than the opening words of the speech of the German Liberal, Dr. Bamberger, who attempted to reply to the attack on his party with the trenchant sarcasm of which he is a master. The effect of his retort was that the Chancellor's present domestic policy aimed at the establishment of a Socialist Monarchy, which he declared to be a contradiction in terms, necessitating the victory either of the Monarchy or of Socialism.

Alluding incidentally in the course of his speech to the strike of colliers in Westphalia and elsewhere, Prince Bismarck dropped some remarks which have caused, says the *Times'* correspondent, a good deal of conjecture, and show, at least, that the Chancellor no sooner sees a social or political evil than he is swift to devise a remedy for it. "Coals," he said, "are now almost as much a necessity in some of our provinces as bread is in all of them, and it seems to me that the State must do something to prevent people from being suddenly deprived of fuel." Meanwhile, so as to alleviate the distress caused by the prevailing dearth of coal in Westphalia and elsewhere, the Prussian Government has given orders for the temporary reduction of coal freights on all its lines.

FRANCE.

In the Senate on Friday, 17th ult., the clause in the Army Bill making all students in the faculties of law, letters, medicine, and theology liable to be incorporated in the army in the event of a general mobilisation came on for discussion. The bill was opposed by M. Jules Simon, who pointed out that the exemption of the students from military service was not advocated by him as a privilege for the rich. He contended that the glory of France, the prosperity of her commerce and industry, should not be sacrificed to an artificial principle of so-called equality. An interruption of three years in their studies would be fatal. The Germans were too wise to adopt such a sweeping measure. These students were the recruits of the liberal professions, and their usefulness to their country would be irretrievably impaired by three years' sojourn in barracks. In the name of the glory of France, in the interest of her future, he asked the Senate to reject the clause. M. Jules Simon was loudly applauded, but the clause was carried by one hundred and eighty-four to eighty-three.

At Saturday's, 18th ult., sitting of the Chamber of Deputies M. Keller, the member for Belfort, delivered a powerful speech, in which he drew a gloomy picture of the financial position of the country. His chief argument was that the present high prices of French Rentes was due to the artificial bolstering up of securities by great financial firms for speculative purposes. He predicted that the time was close at hand when the country would rebel against the financial immorality now unblushingly practised. M. Audrieux described the present regime as a mere counterfeit of the Monarchy. In a short time, he said, the electorate would sweep away this sham Republic and the sham Republicans who now formed the majority of the House.

In the chamber of Deputies on Tuesday, 21st ult., the Minister of Finance resumed the debate on the Budget. The difference in the Budget between 1876 and 1889, M. Rouvier said, was three hundred and twelve millions, and that excess was not very much larger than that between 1860 and 1876; yet in that period they had reconstituted the armament of the country and made provision for the intellectual development of the people. The Legislature had effected retrenchment and reforms, and had checked the progressive growth of expenditure. In addition, the present Budget provided means for the suppression of the Extraordinary Budget, and for the incorporation of all expenses, even those of the War Department in the Ordinary Budget, which was thus a single compact financial scheme. The Ordinary Budget amounted to three thousand and forty-eight millions; but out of that figure one thousand three hundred and nineteen millions were swallowed up by the Public Debt; and for the present, at least, there could be no reduction under that head.

M. Rouvier went on to adduce facts to show that the country is not, as had been alleged, on the verge of ruin. Public wealth and prosperity, he said, had grown in equal proportion. The deposits at the banks amounted to nine hundred and ten millions, and the capital embarked in shares and other French industrial undertakings showed since 1876 an increase of seven thousand millions. The deposits in the savings banks amounted to two thousand two hundred and twenty-eight millions, belonging to six million four hundred and ninety-two thousand depositors. That was a sufficient answer to the gloomy picture that had been drawn of their financial situation. If a further refutation were needed it would be provided by the Exhibition. That prodigious testimony of the vitality of the French democracy ought, he thought, to obliterate their political differences; but their adversaries had refused to look at anything but the coming election, and had redoubled their attacks against the Government of the Republic. Their tactics would fail. The country would know how to discriminate between the servants of the democracy and the men who would sacrifice their country for the gratification of Party rancour.

TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND HAYTI.

The text is published in New York of a projected treaty which, it is said, was arranged at Paris on March 7, between the Marquis de Bresigny on behalf of France, and General Charles Laforestrie on behalf of General Legitime, one of the provisional Presidents of Hayti. By this document, Hayti grants to France the island of Gonaive, and also exemption from port dues for French commerce and a reduction of 25 per cent. from the ordinary customs tariff for French goods. Besides this, preference is to be given to the French in all concessions for industrial, commercial, and manufacturing purposes. France, in return, grants to Hayti a subsidy of five and a half million francs, two war vessels, and assistance against the rebels. A telegram from Cape Haytien says there exists no doubt that the treaty, though unconstitutional, will be entered into. While French intervention is opposed with extreme bitterness in the north, American interference is considered with equal resentment in the south. The State Department at Washington regards the projected treaty as hostile to the interests of the United States, and as infringing the Treaty of 1864. A telegram from Paris asserts that the alleged arrangement between General Legitime and the French Government is absolutely unfounded. No negotiations, it is added, have recently been carried on between France and Hayti.

RUSSIA.

With reference to the alleged discovery of a conspiracy in the Russian army, there is no dout, writes the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, that a considerable amount of responsibility, coupled with no little anxiety, has been added to the duties of the police, already onerous. It is affirmed that continued investigations show the ramifications of the plot to be most extensive, and that its character is almost exclusively military. Most of those recently arrested in St. Petersburg belong to the Semeonoffsky and artillery regiments, but the corps quartered in Moscow and Warsaw seemed not to have escaped the contagion of treason, and two officers compromised hopelessly have just committed suicide. Reports received from General Gourko, in Warsaw, are stated to be very disheartening for the authorities. A mine has been discovered running under the Governor-General's palace. It was not quite finished, and the individual left in charge of it managed to escape. His Imperial Majesty has been advised not to meet the Shah of Persia at the railway terminus here, in order to give no opportunity for an outrage being attempted, it being known that several bombs are now concealed somewhere in the city, although the hiding-places have escaped all search. The Prince of Montenegro's visit to St. Petersburg is, the correspondent is informed, undertaken with a view to receive detailed instructions as to a common plan of action towards Servia. There are also rumours, to which I do not attach much weight, of a matrimonial alliance between one of the younger daughters of Prince Nicholas and the heir-apparent of Russia.

One of the latest political arrests in St. Petersburg was that of an artillery officer, charged with not having informed the authorities of the fact, which had come to his knowledge, that an explosive machine was secreted in a house occupied by some Nihilists. It is, however, stated that the officer in question has since been set at liberty. Cronstadt has been the centre of the late Nihilist plots, and to this is attributed the arrests of several naval officers, whose cases are now being investigated by the police.

Prince Dolgorouky, Governor of Moscow, has issued an edict which is intended to bring suspected Nihilists under closer surveillance. In future all houses in Moscow wherein lodgings are let are to exhibit on the street-door a black plate, bearing indications as to the number of apartments occupied, with the full names and professions of the lodgers.

THE SHAH'S VISIT.

The Shah arrived at Rostov on the Don on May 19 from Vladikavkas on his way to St. Petersburg. He was received by the Commander and Staff of the Don Cossacks, and a large number of the inhabitants assembled to greet His Majesty.

The Shah of Persia arrived at half-past two on Tuesday afternoon at Moscow. A guard-of-honour was drawn up at the railway station, and Prince Dolgorouky, the Governor-General, with a brilliant suite and the chief authorities of the city, were present to welcome His Majesty, to whom the Head of the Municipality offered bread and salt upon a finely-wrought dish. From the station the Shah, with Prince Dolgorouky, drove to the Imperial Palace in the Kremlin, where more military honours were rendered to His Majesty. Presentations of all the military and civil authorities followed, and after being entertained at dinner by the Governor-General, the Shah went in the evening to the Grand Theatre to see the ballet.

A CARTRIDGE has been invented by Mr. Albert H. Walker, which, when filled with oil and discharged, will pacify the stormiest of seas. The receptacle is of ordinary cartridge size, but is made of heavy paper, and weighted at the further end with a small piece of lead. It will hold about two ounces of oil. It is fitted in an ordinary cartridge shell, and fastened to it by means of cotton shreds. The cartridge is put into a breechloader, and the trigger is pulled. The cotton connecting the cartridge and the shell is ignited by powder. It is burned, and the cartridge, filled with oil, is sent spinning away over the waves. Then, at any point the navigator may wish, the cartridge, because of the lead at its heads, will sink into the waves. The oil, being lighter than the water, rises to the top of the sea, and spreads over it like a film over the waves. By means of these cartridges a path an eighth of a mile broad can be made through the heaviest of seas.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN, M.P., was under examination all on Tuesday, the 21st ult. Examined by Mr. Reid, Q. C., he said: About 1876 or 1877 Lord Leitrim and his staff and police escort were fired at. Lord Leitrim and his clerk were killed on the road in open day.

Was the funeral attended at all?—A very remarkable scene took place that day in the town of Milford. I was present. The clerk's funeral was largely attended. Only two persons attended the funeral of Lord Leitrim. As to the occurrences before 1879, I consider they were distinctly due to a movement on the part of the landlords. I think there is nothing more certain in all history than that if the Land League had not sprung up to restrain the landlords and to arouse the Government to some action, there would have been wholesale famine or civil war. I went to Tipperary, Limerick, and Clare. In the south there was not the same fear of hunger, but there was every bit as a strong a feeling of despair.

With regard to boycotting without intimidation, I want to know whether you express approval?—I express the strongest approval of it. I believe that, instead of causing crime, it is an absolute preventer in Ireland. They have no other mode of redress whatsoever, and wherever boycotting is carried on as an expression of honest public opinion, there it is universally successful in preventing crime. I speak of boycotting entirely apart from intimidation.

In July of 1881, you learned from Mr. Parnell that Mr. Egan and himself had purchased the *Irishman* from Mr. Pigott. Did Mr. Parnell press you to take charge of this paper?—He did.

Did you eventually agree to start *United Ireland*?—I did, on condition that I should have control of it within the lines of Mr. Parnell's policy. I mean full control in the editorial sense. Mr. Parnell distinctly intimated to me that the paper was to be conducted within constitutional lines.

INCIDENTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

While you were in Kilmainham, did you have your attention drawn to certain outrages being published under the head "Incidents of the Campaign?"—Yes. In some stray number that we saw in prison, Mr. Parnell noticed that heading with very great annoyance, and I wrote myself a very strong letter to Mr. O'Connor about it. But Mr. O'Connor had been previously arrested.

With regard to the administration of justice, is there a general feeling of confidence, or the reverse, in relation to jury trials and trials before the magistrates?—There is a rooted feeling of distrust in the administration of the law, and a feeling that the law is simply used against the people by their enemies.

At this point the Court adjourned.

Mr. O'Brien was cross-examined by the Attorney-General on Wednesday.

To what extent did you edit or write for *United Ireland* while in Kilmainham?—As soon as the two editors who succeeded me were arrested, I came to the conclusion that it would be better to have no leading articles; and the first time I got an opportunity of sending word out, I sent directions to leave the leading columns blank, with the words "Liberty of the Press" printed across them. I did that for the purpose of avoiding unauthorised writings in *United Ireland*. That was continued for some time, and my only contributions were the analysis of the proceedings of the Law Courts, which were just then opened. After that the paper got into other hands, and to this hour I have no knowledge of who had control of it. I occasionally sent out a leading article.

Did you see the other articles which were prepared for publication at any time?—Certainly not. I never saw a great many of them, even after they were printed. I had not the least notion where the paper was to be printed. It had to fly from town to town, and was printed in nearly every town in England.

CONSTITUTIONAL ACTION.

Now, the position you take up before my Lord, I understand, is a very clear one—that from 1879 to 1881 when you joined the League, you absolutely worked solely for constitutional action?—Distinctly.

Nothing in any way directly or indirectly in connection with any work which would be considered to be illegal?—Absolutely none—directly or indirectly—neither by word, speech, action, nor even thought.

Boycotting, I gather, you regard as constitutional action?—It all depends upon the meaning of boycotting. The boycotting I speak of is merely the Irish for black-balling.

Then you say that boycotting, which is equivalent to black-balling, is constitutional action?—Distinctly, as I understand it. My distinction is this—I draw a very distinct line between criminality and illegality. As to criminality—anything cruel or brutal—you will find the Irish nation against it. As to illegality—a mere want of reverence for law as law—illegality is bred in us. (Laughter.)

When you referred to boycotting as being within constitutional means you meant boycotting short of intimidation?—Yes.

Do you regard resistance of the execution of the decrees of the law as constitutional action?—No, I don't.

I understand you to say that you have never, directly or indirectly, authorised or sanctioned resistance of the law?—No. I don't say that I did not on one occasion. My answer to you was in reference to any occult society, or anything done in a secret manner.

Which was the occasion when you say you did authorise or sanction a resistance of the law?—The occasion was at Mitchelstown.

The Attorney-General then read a resolution from Anglesborough, Limerick, published in *United Ireland* on May 16, 1885, which said that all persons not coming forward before the 1st June to join the National League would be considered as great enemies as the land or grass-grabbers to the national cause, and asked witness whether land-grabbers were to be held up to contempt? Witness said they were to be avoided, but on being pressed by counsel he admitted that they were to be held up to contempt.

The Attorney-General (reading resolution)—"Furthermore, that their names be posted up in a conspicuous place in the League rooms, that all may know who the renegades are." Do you think that would be intimidation?

Witness: Certainly. But it is most cruel in a Court of Justice to take too literally the language of those resolutions.

The Attorney-General: Thon do you attach no importance to anything but murder?

Witness said he did not think that was fair interpretation of his answer. Murder was a thing which could not be hidden, and, therefore, all the world knew of it.

The Attorney-General: Shooting in the legs—could that be hidden?

Witness: No.

Firing into houses?—I regard that as an absolutely bogus business in swarms of cases.

Injury to cattle?—I am sorry to say that in many instances the land-grabber gets up these cases, and makes a profit by the police protection, and gets enormous sums from the Grand Juries for these so-called malicious injuries.

Do you ever, during the whole time you were editor of *United Ireland*, denounce secret societies by name?—Indeed, I did not.

I understand your object was to conduct *United Ireland* throughout as a loyal and constitutional organ?—To conduct it on constitutional lines.

Do you repudiate the word "loyal" or not?—Well, I will tell you very candidly my position as to that. Loyalty has two sanctions—force and affection. Force I bowed to in the paper, and elsewhere. Affection I had none, and never pretended that I had, till 1885.

MR. SULLIVAN'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P. for College Green Division of Dublin, was examined before the Parnell Commission on Thursday (23rd ult.). Examined by Mr Reid, he said, that for over thirty years he had been connected with the *Nation* newspaper. That paper had always been opposed to secret societies and every form of crime and outrage. It was strong against landlordism and for Home Rule. Witness had been connected with all the movements in support of Home Rule. He was a healthy sympathiser with both the Land League and the National League. Crime had always been lamented by those bodies. Witness had compiled a bulky pamphlet consisting of denunciations of crime and outrage spoken at Land League and National League meetings. In fact the denunciations became so frequent that at last the reporters gave up reporting them. (Laughter.) Witness had himself often denounced crime both in speeches and in articles in the *Nation*.

Mr. Reid then proceeded to read a number of these referring to the Phœnix Park murders. The *Nation* wrote that the crime was most infamous, and was a very great blow to Ireland.

Examination-continued.—There was no truth in the suggestion that at any time he had been either directly or indirectly connected with the organisation of crime.

Cross-examined by Mr. Murphy, Q.C., witness said he never countenanced deeds of criminal violence. He did not remember writing a poem in reference to a charge made against a Captain Mackay of shooting a policeman.

Mr. Murphy: Well, I will come back to that.

Mr. Sullivan: Oh, we may as well dispose of it now. (Laughter.)

Mr. Murphy: There came a time when three men were tried for shooting a policeman. Did you select that as a proper subject for poetry?

A.—Yes. The execution of these men and the brave way in which they met their doom.

Q.—But that was a deed of violence?

A.—It was unpremeditated.

Q.—Did you consider it wicked?

A.—Well, there are degrees of wickedness. (Laughter.)

DEGREES AND WICKEDNESS.

Q.—Do you consider it wicked or not? A.—I have never argued the question out with myself, whether it was or not. (Renewed laughter.) I consider that it was an act which it was very much better if it had not be done. I will say nothing to throw any dishonour on the memory of these men. I thought they acted a foolish but a brave part. In further cross-examination, witness said he looked upon the land-grabbers as a kind of moral lepers. They were the persons who were responsible for all the rackrents in Ireland, but notwithstanding that he had always advised the people not to harm a hair of their heads. If he had seen a land-grabber lying in the ditch he would have helped him out, and if he had been wounded he would have endeavoured to staunch the flow of blood. Witness knew nothing about the books of the Land League. Could not say whether or not minutes were kept. He supposed there was a cash-book, but could not say. He did not remember an application being made for a grant for Timothy Horan of Castleisland. He did not know of any books being taken away. He had not made it any part of his business to try and find out what had become of the books. He considered his duty was done when he went to the meetings and took his part in them. With regard to the articles advocating the dynamite policy in the American papers, he did not speak to Mr. Parnell on the subject. It was no concern of his, because the party that advocated dynamite were altogether opposed to the Land League. It was neither by design nor accident that he avoided discussing the subject with his colleagues. He could not say that the Executive were ever considering a resolution calling upon the branches to give what assistance they could to the authorities in the detection of crime. He had an impression, however, that some such resolution was passed by one of the branches. He was acquainted with Mr. Egan, who was more advanced in his opinions than witness originally thought. He also knew Mr. Redpath. Westmeath years ago had a very bad reputation as being the hot-bed of Ribbonism. A special Act of Parliament was passed to put it down. What he meant by an expression in one of his speeches, "That in the event of a certain thing happening they would so organise the counties that an extra force of police would be necessary," was that the organisation would be so extended that he supposed the Government would have to continue the practice of increasing the number of police to do their dirty work. Someone in the well of the Court here called out "Hear, hear,"

Mr. Murphy complained of the interruption, and the President said he had himself heard the interruption. If it occurred again he would be obliged to have the Court cleared of strangers. If the person were pointed out to him he would take steps to punish him.

Mr. T. D. Sullivan, on going into the box on the 24th ult., said he wished to make a statement about the books and papers of the Land League, on which he was cross-examined the previous afternoon. He had remembered hearing that some of the books went to Mrs. Moloney's, some came to England, and some Egan took to Paris.

Mr. Murphy put some further questions to the witness on this point, but he could give no further particulars. He denied that he had discussed the matter overnight with any of his colleagues.

POETIC LICENSE.

The cross-examination then went on as follows:—Are you the author of the lines

Here's to West Meath
Where a tyrant can't breathe.

(laughter).—The witness: "Where a tyrant scarce can breathe."

Well, what do you mean by that?—Oh, it's poetry. (Laughter.)

I will take that. So it's poetic license?—Yes.

Had it any meaning except that of killing them off?—It had no criminal meaning at all.

Who are the tyrants?—All oppressors of the people, I think, did not find West Meath very comfortable. I believe it is still the same.

Does popular opinion take the form of preventing the tyrant from breathing?—I daresay there are tyrants breathing there still.

Why did you drink to West Meath specially in that respect?—In the little poem you have referred to I drink to every county in the country. (Laughter.)

The witness, addressing the judges, said that as reference had been made to some verses of his, he thought they ought to be read in full.

Mr. Murphy: I have handed them to his lordship, and I am not going to inflict the whole of them upon the court.

The President: If there is anything that qualifies it, it should be read.

The Witness: I entirely disclaim anything criminal in any of these songs.

The witness was then cross-examined as to the Land League catechism, of which he was the author, extracts from which were read.

Asked whether he had heard of the boycotting of funerals, the witness said many of the so-called boycotting were not true. He had heard of the boycotting of schools in which the teachers had incurred the displeasure of the League. In the *Nation* under the heading of "Incidents of the Land War," such news as the account of outrages and boycottings was placed. He did not think that was an objectionable heading under which to insert such items. He never thought that publishing in that column outrages on land-grabbers would be likely to frighten some people. It might have a deterrent effect, but then (the witness raising his voice) it was News! News! Attention was called to an article in which it was asked, why the dynamiters had been called fiends by the English press. Was that the first time that dynamite had been used in political warfare? Perhaps the Russian dynamiters had never blown away the window still at the Home Office, or frightened the autocrat Sir W. Harcourt.

Was not the moral of that article "Serve England right?"—No, it was showing up the hypocrisy.

The President: Do you now, on consideration, approve of that article?—As an argument against the *Times* I do approve of it. The writer of that would be the last man in the world to write a line which would have the effect of apologising for or favouring any outrage. For the purpose for which it was written I think it is a good article, and I am not ashamed of it.

Other minor evidence having been recorded the court again adjourned.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, MAY 24.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr A M Fagan, B
Mr C W McIvor, B
Mr J O Power, B
Mr A F Mackenzie, B
Mr R W Blair, B
Mr C Taylor, B
Mr R E Younghusband, B
Mr A G Faichnie, B
Mr A H Close, B
Mr R L Harris, B
Mr F C Barnes, B
Mr B Rattray, B
Mr R S T McEwen, B
Mr W R Fisher, B
Mr J E Rowe, B
Mr R E Scott, B
Mr R Burton, B
Mr H J Reynolds, C S I, B C S
Col C A Baylay, B S C
Col J M Sym, B S C
Col G N Channer, C B, V C, B S C
Lt-Col J Cook, B S C,
Lt-Col A D Strettell, BSC
Maj J Fordyce, B S C
Capt H P Picot, B S C
Capt F G L Mainwaring, B S C
Surg G M Nixon, B
Col R G Jenkins, M S C
Col R Bullock, M S C
Mr A F Woodburn, Bo
Mr H C Knox, Bo
Mr S N Squire, Bo
Col G B Simpson, Bo S C
Col G R C Westropp, Bo S C
Col J Hudleston, Bo S C
Col W H Wilson, Bo S C
Lt-Col A B Portman, Bo S C
Capt F R H Chapman, Bo S C
Capt C E Peirse, Bo S C
Bde-Surg E Sexton, M D, Bo
Surg-Maj F C Barker, MD, Bo
Surg A F Sargent, Bo

GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr J P Henderson, B, 6 mos
Mr F E Kemp, B, 3 mos
Mr S W King, B, 6 mos
Col J L Ferris, B S C, 4 mos
Capt G Adye, B S C, 4 mos
Capt W H F Macmullen, B S C, 4 mos
Mr H E G Evans, M, 5 mos
Mr G W S Cox, B, 3 mos
Mr A W E Stanbrough, M, 3 mos
Surg J Smyth, M, 2 mos.
Col K F Stevenson, M SC, 3 mos
Capt G S Baugh, M S C, 6 mos
Lieut R E Sulivan, M S C, 3 mos
Lieut H L B Acton, MSC, 4 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Lt-Col L Conway-Gordon, C I E, B R E
Lt-Col C D Swete, B S C,
Lt H N Warde, B S C
Lt M W Douglas, B S C
Lt-Col G J Van Somerin, M Inf
Lt C H Lloyd, M S C.

TWILL LINING FOR SHIRTS.—A new material specially suitable for Shirts for DISTRICT use and rough wear. It has the absorbent property of Flannel with the softness of Cotton. Samples on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

MR. PARNELL ON THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.

DEPUTATIONS from the Corporations of Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Limerick, Galway, Sligo, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, and from the Waterford Board of Guardians, and the Cork Harbour Commissioners met Mr. Parnell the evening before the mail left at the Westminster Palace Hotel, in order to present addresses of congratulation to him. The deputies appeared in their civic robes and chains of office, and had their maces borne before them. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Sexton, M.P. Mr. Parnell, in the course of his reply said:—

You have referred to the Special Commission and the charges made against me by the *Times*. You have congratulated me upon the discovery of the forgeries and their author. I never doubted that we should be able to disprove these forgeries; but I never hoped that we could do so so early in the case. But, my Lord Mayor and gentlemen, I should have preferred to have gone to my grave with the stigma of those letters upon me—cowardly, mean, and contemptible as these letters were—rather than submit my country and my countrymen to the humiliating ordeal that was forced upon us as the accompaniment of the inquiry into the authenticity of these letters. You recollect the circumstance, that all along our demand for an inquiry into these letters was refused by the Government. You recollect that when the O'Donnell case threw fresh light upon the question a second demand for an inquiry was again refused; then how, subsequently, a very different tribunal from that which we sought was forced upon us, so that an inquiry into every speech and every article, anything ever said or written by an Irishman not in Ireland only, but in every part of the world, was sought to be set afoot. We were sought to be made responsible for what everybody or anybody said or did, an unheard of condition, and that was the price we were asked to pay for the inquiry. That was a price I would not consent to pay. We never accepted this Commission, nor acknowledged the justice of the reference. We have never admitted that this tribunal was a fair tribunal or one competent to inquire into the issues before it, for these are issues which never can be decided by any earthly tribunal. How can such a tribunal—any tribunal—say how far speeches are calculated to promote or prevent crime? In my view the effect of speeches and articles one way or another will always be a question on which parties will disagree. History will, no doubt, decide who is right, and I believe it will decide in our favour. No one, unless he understands the feelings, thoughts, and aspirations of the Irish, or who does not comprehend the genius of our people, will ever be able to give a fair verdict on this question. For myself I never thought that any harm could come to us or our cause from the fullest inquiry into our conduct. Even with the dice loaded against us, and with the trump cards, as they hoped, up their sleeves, we have come out of this, their wretched inquiry, unharmed, and our country has been benefited and made brighter than when it was entered upon. The main issue has been ignored in these inquiries, and the political issue has been put before men who are not competent to give a fair decision upon such a subject. Some of us have been cross-examined—(laughter)—but we have never been asked any question such as whether we have done anything to promote crime. That has been studiously avoided.

CONSTITUTIONAL FOR THE PRESENT.

Reverting to the question of Home Rule, Mr. Parnell said:—

I have never contemplated the failure of our movement or what our action would be if that movement failed. I don't believe it will. But I will say that if our constitutional movement fail—and I believe I speak the opinion of my 85 colleagues in the House of Commons—if it become evident that all our Parliamentary actions could not restore to Ireland the privilege of self-government and the right to make her own laws, then I for one would not remains 24 hours in Westminster (loud and continued cheers). And I believe that is the view of my colleagues and, more than that, I believe that the Irish themselves would not allow us to remain. That is the view of our countrymen at home and abroad. They don't believe that we come here as mere Parliamentarians to humbug and cheat them, but for one specific purpose. If by the way while here we have tried to do good to secure legislation, it was to help the humbler classes of our countrymen as we went along. But the most advanced among our countrymen as well as the most moderate of partisans, knew this was to be a trial, and that we did not mean to continue for an indefinite period our representation at Westminster. That position, I believe, was accepted by our countrymen everywhere. To-day I think we are not likely to be disappointed in the results. I no not in the least think of attributing to myself the great progress that has been made in this movement in the last few years. I have had many faithful and courageous colleagues. How faithful and true the public will never know. And I have had behind me a country whose pulse throbbed in sympathy with our movement, and if at any time we were inclined to falter, we were quickened and invigorated by the knowledge the Irish were looking to us to press on, in season and out of season. Their wishes were for us to remain here in Westminster. Confident in the good opinion of our country, we have remained at Westminster, and I believe that we are very near the realisation of those rewards and hopes that always have been so near and dear to the heart of Irishmen—for which they have suffered so many things, and a cause to which there have been freely yielded so many martyrs—that our country will yet assert itself, and become at last a self-governing nation, marching along with others in the path of nationhood" (prolonged cheers).

The *Times*, commenting in a leading article on Mr. Parnell's speech, says:—

"Considering that Mr. Parnell has recently exchanged a 'historic handshake' with Mr. Gladstone himself, that he has been the recipient of the gushing enthusiasm of the Women's Liberal Federation, that he has been elected a life member of the National Liberal Club, and that he is about to receive the honorary freedom of the city of Edinburgh, he appears to be in a curiously bad temper. He allows himself an extraordinary license in his attacks on the Special Commission, on the conduct of the case of his opponents, and even on his own cross-examination, into which self-respect and respect for the Court preclude us from following him. In spite of Mr. Parnell's conventional declarations of confidence in the approaching triumph of his cause, his speech contained one most significant admission, which, taken in connection with his undisguised ill-temper, is conclusive evidence on the other side. Mr. Parnell said that he had never before spoken in public of the possibility of failure, but he plainly intimated that the struggle in its present form could not by carried on for an indefinite period. If the Unionists stand firm, and if the people of Great Britain are not carried off their feet by some sudden gust of sentimental folly, the Separatist combination will go to pieces and Parnellism will be as dead in a year or two as 'Young Ireland' was 12 months after the agitations of 1848. This is, in fact, what Mr. Parnell says himself, and Unionists who are inclined to grow weary or despondent should mark his words. The abandonment of Parliamentary tactics by the Parnellites would not leave Ireland without representatives; better men would be found to take their places."

MR. PARNELL'S ACTION AGAINST THE *TIMES*.

THE *Daily Telegraph* says:—In the action between Charles Stewart Parnell, plaintiff, and John Walter and George Edward Wright, defendants—on the part of the *Times*—in which Mr. Parnell claims damages £100,000, defence has been entered in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice. It is as follows:—The defendants say that they bring into court the sum of forty shillings, and that the same is enough to satisfy the plaintiff's claim.—William Graham. This defence was delivered on Saturday by Messrs. Soames, Edwards, and Jones, of 58, Lincoln's-in-fields, defendants' solicitors, and the sum of £2 is formally acknowledged as having been paid into the Bank of England, Law Courts branch. [The meaning of this procedure is that the *Times* admits that a technical libel has been committed.]

COLONEL LOCKHART has taken up his duties as Assistant Military Secretary for Indian Affairs at the Horse Guards, writes the *World*, in relief of General Sir Charles Brownlow. General Brownlow has spent ten years at head-quarters. His term of office has been twice extended on account of his special fitness, and he has now left Pall Mall with the respect and good-will of all those who have been associated with him. The position is not always an easy one to fill, but in the hands of Sir Charles Brownlow difficulties, where they have arisen, have soon disappeared. His tact was proverbial.

MR. GREENWOOD AND THE *ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE*.

IN the Queen's Bench Division on the 21st ult. before Mr. Justice Denman and a special jury, the case of Greenwood *v.* Gibbs came on for hearing. Mr. Hindmarsh said that the plaintiff was Mr. F. K. Greenwood, and he sued Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs for damages for wrongful dismissal from the position of editor of *The St. James's Gazette*, without the twelve months' notice to which he was entitled. The defendant pleaded various matters in mitigation of damages, and he paid 40s. into court.

The Solicitor-General stated the facts on the part of the plaintiff. He said that Mr. Greenwood was the first editor of *The Pall Mall Gazette*, and when that paper changed its politics he left it and became editor of *The St. James's Gazette*. The defendant was a gentleman of wealth, who was well known in the city and he

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 24TH MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, R. N. R., with the English mails of the 24th May, arrived in Bombay harbour at 6-30 a.m. yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr Mitchell	Mr Houlding
Col Galloway	Mr Buksh
Miss Spragge	Mr Lee
Mr Cooke	Mr Jackson
Mr Elcock	Mr Hargreaves
Mr Blair	Mr Smith

FROM BRINDISI.

Maj Guyon	Mr Jenner
Mr Gabbett	Lieut Moore
Mr O'Callaghan	Mr Rule
Mr Lyall	Mr Forbes
Mr Napier	

FROM ADEN—Mr Jones.

THE VOYAGE.

The captain of the vessel sends the following report :—

Left Aden at 9 p.m. on Monday, June 3, 1889. Light south and south-east winds in the Gulf. Tuesday midnight fell in with the S. W. monsoon. Light with fine weather. Wednesday in lat. 15 N. and long. 53 E. monsoon increased and blew with force, accompanied by a heavy sea to 18 N. and 69 E. Friday midnight monsoon gale. Weather very unsettled. Every appearance of a storm's centre passing to the north. Barometer ranging from 29·60 to 29·44. Saturday noon weather moderating to fresh monsoon and cloudy. Sunday 6-30 a.m. arrived off Mazagon, and discharged H. M.'s mails and disembarked passengers.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 25TH TO 31ST MAY INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen on Saturday laid the memorial stone of new school buildings at Eton College.

The Court has gone into mourning for three weeks on account of the death of the Queen-Dowager of Bavaria. The State Ball fixed for yesterday has been postponed until Monday.

Princess Henry of Battenberg was delivered of a son at Windsor Castle on Tuesday morning.

Prince Albert Victor arrived in Belfast on Tuesday, and received an enthusiastic welcome. The Prince opened a new dock, named the Alexandra, and in the evening he attended a ball in Ulster Hall. On Wednesday on passing through the streets of the city, he was heartily cheered by great masses of people who had assembled.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers were present.

In the House of Lords on Friday the Lord Chancellor stated that he hopqd shortly to bring in a Bill for the appointment of a Public Trustee. On Monday Lord Meath moved the second reading of a Bill to enable women to be elected as County Councillors, but it was defeated by 108 to 23. On Tuesday the only public business was the first reading of the Naval Defence Bill. Last night the business was purely formal.

In the House of Commons on Friday on the motion for the third reading of the Naval Defence Bill, Mr. Howell moved its rejection and a long debate followed, Mr. Rowlands finally succeeding in forcing an adjournment. At the evening sitting Mr. Labouchere moved a resolution for the abolition of hereditary legislators, and after many speeches the resolution was negatived by 201 to 160.

On Monday the debate on the Naval Defence Bill was resumed, and finally the Bill was read a third time by 183 to 101. In Committee of Supply the question of legalized vivisection was incidentally discussed, and an adverse amendment was negatived by 171 to 50. At the morning sitting on Tuesday the National Debt Bill was read a third time after a short discussion. The House then went into Committee of Supply. On the reassembling of the House at 9 o'clock there was immediate "count-out." On Wednesday the Bill abolishing the London Coal Dues was read a second time after debate, and was referred to a hybrid Committee. Last night the three Scotch Local Government Bills were proposed for second reading, and there was a general approval of the principles of the measures, but exceptions were taken to details. Ultimately the debate was adjourned.

Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., has been the principal witness examined before the Special Commission this week. He denied the connexion of the National League with crime, but he approved of boycotting short of injuring life. As to intimidation, he believed it to be right to stop a man's business who refused to regard the general wish of the people. Yesterday Mr. O'Brien explained some disparaging remarks concerning the Queen as being directed towards those who induced her to dislike Ireland. The men executed at Manchester he denied to be murderers, and said they acted from a noble principle. Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., was next called, and also refused to cast dishonour on the men executed at Manchester.

The Earl of Malmesbury, who had held Cabinet offices in several Conservative Administrations, died on Friday, aged 82.

Mrs. Dallas, known to the public as Miss Glyn, an eminent actress and reciter, died on Saturday, aged 66.

A meeting of peers and members of Parliament interested in Ireland was held on Tuesday at the London residence of the Marquis of Waterford, when resolutions were adopted in favour of the abolition of the Irish Viceroyalty and the creation of a Secretary of State for Ireland.

The annual meeting of the Grand Habitation of the Primrose League was held on Monday at the Westminster Town-Hall under the presidency of Lord Harris. The report showed that the total number of members enrolled was 810,000, of whom 130,000 had joined during the past year. The number of existing habitations 1,992.

A meeting in connexion with the Primrose League held on Tuesday in Her Majesty's Theatre which completely filled when thg Marquis of Salisbury a speech, recognising the value of the League in ing and extending the influence of true Conser- opinions.

persons arrested by the police at the Field Club Sunday morning of last week were examined before the police magistrate at Marlborough-street on Monday, Mr. Seaton, the manager, was fined £500. Smaller fines were imposed on some of the servants, and the charges against the other defendants were dismissed.

The charge made against M. Rochefort by M. Pilotell for pointing a revolver at him in Regent-street was heard at the police-court on Monday. M. Rochefort was required to find sureties to keep the peace, which was done.

A fatal collision occurred in the Channel early on Monday morning. During a thick fog the steamer German Emperor, from Bilbao, ran into the steamer Beresford, which was anchored nearly off Deal. The German Emperor sank, and six of the crew were drowned.

At the fortnightly meeting of the National League, held on Tuesday in Dublin, the receipt of £174 was announced, and also the grant of £146 to evicted tenants.

OBITUARY.—Rev. S. T. Pettigrew, Chaplain, Mad. Ret ; Lord Malmesbury, Col. Adair ; Admiral Hawkes ; Commander Hockin ; Dr. Wright; Prof. Chandler; Count Potocki ; Mrs. Dallas Glyn.

The King of Italy arrived on Tuesday in Berlin on a visit to the Emperor, and was received with great honour. The city was profusely decorated and the meeting of the Sovereigns was most cordial.

It is noticed that since the announcement of King Humbert's visit to Berlin the Russian Press has manifested greater friendship towards the French Republic, and the *Novoe Vremya* advocates a sincere friendship between Russia and France for the protection of their common interests.

The representatives in Paris of 13 American Republics, under the presidency of the United States Minister, gave a banquet on Saturday to the members of the French Government in honour of the Paris Exhibition. Only one monarchy was represented—that of Belgium.

Prince Bismarck attended the Reichstag in Berlin on Saturday, and spoke vigorously on behalf of the Old Age and Infirmity Assurance Bill, rating its opponents severely as unpatriotic, and finally provoking an angry scene with some of the hostile deputies.

The strike of the colliers in Westphalia has to a great extent ceased, the employers having made considerable concessions. In some districts, however, the men remain idle. On Tuesday 3,000 masons in Berlin decided to cease work unless their demands of lessened hours of work and higher pay were conceded.

The naked body of Dr. Cronin has been found murdered in a drain near Chicago, and great excitement provails in that city.

The Shah of Persia arrived in Moscow on Tuesday, and was received with regal honours by the authorities.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh was married on Monday in Paris to Miss Wetherell.

A duel was fought near Paris on Tuesday between M. Lockroy and M. de la Berge, a Deputy. M. Lockroy was slightly wounded in the arm.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

SIR EDWARD WATKIN writes in the *Manchester Guardian* :—

I take it for granted that without the systematic and effective extension of railways in India the enlargement of our commerce will not proceed at a rapid paco. The only question remaining, then, is—Shall the railway system be extended by the cheap capital and effective organisation of the State, or by dear subsidies given to what is called "private enterprise"? It is stated that, assuming the raising of capital by the State at 3 per cent. per annum or under, there is a profit of at least 2 per cent. per annum on the transaction. Sir I. Danvers states that the average profit on the whole Indian system of about 15,000 miles—lines developed, undeveloped, and in course of contruction—was in 1887 £5 2s. 6d. per cent. Let me ask why should this profit not go to the State, in relief of the taxpayer, in place of into the private pocket or subsidised and doubtful enterprise ?

Indian taxation can only be relieved from two sources—the profit on railway extensions and the development of the almost untouched mineral resources belonging to the State. These two sources of profit should be vigorously developed by the combined action of the unrivalled servants of the Indian Government.

But the extension of Indian railways has a serious bearing upon the question of questions—I mean of our independence for raw materials and food of foreign protective nations, who will buy from us nothing they can help. There is nothing sold to us by the United States, for example, which could not be produced better and cheaper in India, and all that is wanted is a policy of development in India—a policy which can only be carried out by the State.

In India there is nothing which, as affecting public works, deserves the name of private enterprise. I doubt if there ever will be. At the same tima there is in India, what we have not got in England, an army of highly-trained men who know the country and the people, and can, if given the full responsibility, carry out any enterprise, however vast or complicated. These two conditions ought to be borne in mind.

What is urgently wanted is to double the mileage of Indian railways within the next five years, at a cost of £100,000,000—to be raised at the cheapest rate by India, with an Imperial guarantee. There never was a more favourable time for suck a work, and the quicker the operation the cheaper the cost. Many of the lines wanted have been already surveyed, and could be started to-morrow.

To make railways on the credit of the State is not a burden but a profit and a benefit to the taxpayer of India ; and if we add to the profit the collateral benefit to the country and its people, estimated by General Strachey and Sir Charles Bernard at £40,000,000 a year—"every year," as Sir Charles puts it—it seems obvious that the outlay I propose would add at least another £20,000,000 to that existing benefit. A part from our own interests in extended trade and in independence of monopolist nations is it not our duty to the Indian people placed under our paternal rule to confer this great blessing upon them ?

And what is the sacrifice ? Why simply that of the "fads" of legislators who know nothing of India and who persist in trying to apply principles which will work in England to India where they won't work. Colonel Conway-Gordon, the Chief Director of Indian Railways, says :—"The whole history of Indian Railways is one long and unsuccessful attempt to get Railways constructed without a State guarantee. That attempt has failed, and will fail. I trust that the Manchester press will take up this great question and make it its own."

THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT IN INDIA.

A WELL-ATTENDED gathering of ladies and gentlemen interested in the political affairs of India, assembled, under the auspices of the East India Association, at the Westminster Town Hall, on Monday (20th ult.), to consider an adjourned discussion on the paper read recently by Mr. C. W. Whish (Bengal Civil Service), concerning the attitude and objects of the Indian National Congress and its rival the Indian Patriotic Association.

The Chairman (Sir Loper Lethbridge, C.I.E., M.P.) having opened the meeting, Mr. J. N. Bannerjea spoke strongly on behalf of the Indian Congress. Mr. Whish's paper, he considered, whilst thoughtful and creditable, would have been more to the point fifty years ago than it was to-day. Referring to the claims of the Congress party, he touched upon the necessity for the separation of the judicial from the executive offices, the alliance of which would not be tolerated in England. The Congress was, he maintained, anything but seditious in its tendencies ; and, as to the suggestion that it should devote itself to the discussion of social matters, it was not at all idle or neglectful in this direction. It was headed by men qualified in every way for leadership ; and he challenged Mr. Whish to point to any important speech of the Congress which could be considered seditious, inflammatory, or even objectionable. The Patriotic Association, which was opposed to the Indian Congress, was characterised by a profound desire to pander to the vanity of patricians in India ; it was "patriotic" in nothing more than name. He did not place much faith in the suggestion of compromise. If those of the Congress were legitimate claims, they should be acceded to ; if they were the reverse, the Government would be justified in suppressing them. It was simply a question of right or wrong. The National Congress, he continued, should be encouraged. It was as loya as any body in India. Its supporters were of the same Aryan race as the English, though their skin might be darkened by the rays of an Eastern sun ; they were proud of belonging to the great British Empire, and would do everything in their power to contribute to that Empire.

Mr. Raj Narayen contended that the Congress movement was the logical and necessary outcome of education : of people understanding their rights and duties. It was associated with the best educated men India possessed. Regarding the assertion as to "European influence" in the matter, if by that term was meant English influence, he was agreed ; but, if any other Power was meant, he could not see any reason to think about it. He protested against violent language, whether from one side or the other, but than that of the Congress more loyal and moderate language could not be used. There was the might of English officialdom against the Congress ; if the Government decided in favour of the movement, all Opposition would be at an end.

Surg.-Major Ince expressed his sympathy with the Congress, which was the product of English rule during the past twenty-five years—the outcome of education. The position of young men of twenty-five, under the care of their nurses, was that of the people of Bengal in particular, and the cry for a share of self-government was a national psychological development of the Indian mind. The relations between the Indians and ourselves rendered discussion on matters of this nature delicate. The main feature of the native movement was good, but there were always those who gathered round such movements in the manner of bluebottles round a fine piece of meat ; and Lord Dufferin's much-discussed speech was, he thought, not meant as a downright condemnation of the Congress, but the outcome of a thoughtful desire to repress too much eagerness. It was the duty of the leaders to suppress any fanaticism amongst their followers ; if they did not do this, then they deserved suppression themselves.

Dr. G. W. Leitner (late Principal of the Lahore College) suggested that the Government would do well to encourage a system of provincial congresses, which should be attended by men who possessed the traditions of rule, who were distinguished by merit, sobriety, and experience. Compromise was not statesmanship, and some lessons might be taken by this country from the manner in which the Austro-Hungarian Empire had been cemented. He retorted, in reply to a previous speaker, that, if the Patriotic Association was patriotic alone in name, the same might be said of the "National" Congress.

Mr. Saunders said that there were three courses open to the Government to pursue—suppression, encouragement, or compromise. Compromise seemed the only reasonable plan. He suggested that a House of Lords for India would serve as a proper counterpoise. The men who came over here from India had been created by ourselves ; they were excellent men, but they were not representative. To those who held 99 per cent. of the land was due the voice in the management of Indian affairs. How was it these men, with some of whom few of our own nobility could be compared, did not come forward ?

Sir Wm. Plowden, M.P., could not agree with the suggestion of the last speaker, but advocated an extension of the system in force at present, in which existed the germ of a popular system of government. It would not be possible to give the Indians parliamentary government for some time. He sympathised with the native aspirations for a larger share in the control of Indian affairs, and thought that in years to come a thoroughly popular Government would be possible. It was absurd to speak of the Indian population as disloyal ; they were not all loyal, but disloyalty was a cause for regret in England as well as in the East.

Mr. Nihal Chund, in a lengthy criticism of Mr. Whish's paper, said that, whilst the author was apparently opposed to the National Congress, he was in reality in favour of it. As to the suggestion of a journal, the English interest was already well represented, and concerning the proposition of Mr. Saunders they did not want the anomaly of an Upper Chamber in India. If a House of Lords was objected to in England, why should it do for India ?

Mr. Whish, in replying to the discussion, thought that, after all, no serious objection had been raised to his paper. Mr. Bannerjea's statement was met by the fact that India was at least half a century behind Europe. Religious fanaticism was very inflammable, and this was the agency that might be resorted to in a dangerous manner. The present state of affairs was deplorable. The Government and the Congress acted and reacted with ensuing evil. The Government might meet the moderate portion of the native movement half way. It was necessary to keep the subject well before the public, and it was desirable in the extreme that some well-digested and definite plan should be prepared in view of a Parliamentary inquiry being decided upon. He classified the matter of reforms under three heads—possible, impossible, and debatable. Under the first head came an amendment of the Arms Act, a reduction of the income-tax to a minimum of £100 or its equivalent. Secondly, the separation of the judicial and executive offices of police was necessary and desireable, though, owing to considerations of finance, outside what he might term the range of practical politics at present. Thirdly, he thought certain changes might with advantage be made in the Civil Service, the army might be opened up to the native aristocracy, native volunteering encouraged, and a system of relief of over-assessed estates introduced. In conclusion, wealth should be considered as desirable to the country before education ; the question of sanitation was a most important matter ; and legislation for women should be left to the natives themselves. We had great difficulty in gauging accurately what took place beneath the surface of this native movement, and to some extent the pessimistic theories put forward might be allowed for, but it must not be lost sight of that sentimefit still ruled the world, and unless that sentiment were recognised, this country might sink eventually to the level of a fourth-rate Power. He advocated a governmental inquiry with open doors.

Sir Roper Lethbridge claimed consideration for the suggestions of Dr. Leitner and Sir W. Plowden.

Votes of thanks brought the proceedings to a close.

THE GAMBLING IN LONDON CLUBS.

THE Field Club case came on for adjourned hearing, before Mr. Hannay, on Monday (25th ult.), at the Marlborough Police Court, London. The summons charged the defendants with keeping and using a common gaming-house—viz, the Field Club, 7 Park Place, contrary to 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 109. The defendants were Charles Seaton, of Arlington Street ; Earl of Dudley, Dudley House, Park Lane ; Lord Lurgan, of St. James' Place ; Ernest Bonzon, Brunswick Hotel, Jermyn Street, Baron Ferraro, of the Grand Hotel ; Samuel Lewis, Grosvenor Place ; Mount-Charles Williams, St. James' Place ; George Bulkeley, Pump Court ; Paul Nelkie, Ryder Street ; Edward Rowland, John C. Wilkinson, Bryanstone Street ; Charles J. Nerry ; Lord Henry Paulet Albemarle Street ; George Henneman (cashier), William Beale, Lifville Road, Fulham (waiter), Henry Davis, Roseman Road, Battersea (housesteward); George Lebau, Gascony Avenue, Kilburn (baccarat attendant and croupier) ; Paul Curoniko Fitzroy Square (waiter); John Nudds, Catherine Street (waiter) ; and Walter Rees, Sandringham Buildings (commissionaire). Mr George Lewis appeared for Lords Dudley, Lurgan, and H. Paulet ; Mr Forrest Fulton represented Messrs. Seaton and Leban ; Mr Sydney appeared for Mr S. Lewis and Nelkie ; Baron Tarnia Ferraro and Mr. C. Merry were represented by Mr A. W. Crosse ; Mr Hammond appeared for Mr Benzon ; and Mr Beaumont was concerned for Mr Wilkinson. Mr Bernard Abraham's clients were Curoniko and Nudds. All except Lebau answered to their name.

Mr. Grain, barrister, informed the Magistrate that he appeared for several of the defendants, including Lebau, and for the latter he produced a doctor's certificate, written in Paris, stating that the defendant was seriously ill there. He now asked that his Worship should allow the matter of recognisances to stand over for the present ; Lebau had every respect for the Court.

Mr Hannay said certain defendants, those connected with the management of the house, could elect to be tried by a jury.

Mr Forrest Fulton said he would elect to have the case disposed of by his Worship, and Mr Grain, on behalf of the other defendants concerned in the management, consented to the same course.

Mr St John Wontner then opened the case on behalf of the police. He said they had clear proof that this club was used as a common gaming-house. In order to bring the case properly forward, Mr Seaton and the servants had been charged ; but as regarded the players themselves, he proposed to call such of them as might be necessary to give evidence. Under 8 and 9 Vic., the Magistrate could give an indemnity to such of the defendants as he thought were entitled to it.

The Magistrate.—They have not much to dread.

Mr St John Wontner.—No. The only power you have is under an old statute of Henry VIII., to order them to enter into recognisances to prevent their haunting places of this description in future, and to request them to pay six-and-eightpence a day for the occasions on which they were there. (Laughter.) The police were, he proceeded, determined to put down this system all over the Metropolis. There were hundreds of these clubs, great and small, and the authorities were determined to deal with all.

Mr Forrest Fulton announced that, by his advice, Mr Seaton would plead guilty to the summons under 17 and 18 Vict.

Mr Grain—The parties for whom I appear will adopt the same course. By request, Henneman, Curoniko, Davis, Mudds, and Reas then stood up, and Mr St John Wontner explained their position as servants of the club.

The Magistrate—With exception of these, they are mere players.

Mr St John Wontner—Yes.

The Magistrate said, that being so, he was in a position, under the statute to fine them a sixth part of what he could fine any boy for playing in the street. (Laughter.)

Mr Lewis asked for permission to say that as far as Lord Dudley was concerned he had never been in the house for eight months preceding the evening in question.

Mr St John Wontner—There you are in error. The books show that he has been there.

Mr Lewis said Lord Dudley had not been there during the time stated, except in the daytime. On this night he played a small stake, and lost £20. Lord Lurgan had been there but three times since October.

Mr Wontner—Lord Lurgan has been there forty-five times within three months. (Laughter.)

Mr. Lewis replied that his Lordship had used the place as a club in the daytime. The Countess of Dudley wished to deny the statements made in the press that she had given information to the authorities. Such a statement reflected upon her son, and was without foundation.

Mr. Forrest Fulton then addressed the Magistrate on behalf of Mr. Seaton, who he said, had never kept the bank. If the proceedings of the police had been deferred a few days, the club would have been wound up, a resolution to that effect having been passed by the company. His client would be satisfied if, as in the case of Jenkins v. Turpin, a fine of £500 was imposed.

Mr. Grain explained the position of his clients as servants only.

The Magistrate, in giving his decision said he must fine Mr. Seaton £500 or three months' imprisonment, Lebau's recognisances would be estreated, Henneman would be fined £20, Davis £10, and Rees £10. He would discharge Curoniko, Beale, and Nudds. With regard to the other defendants, no penalty was asked for, and in fact, as the law stood, any penalty that he could inflict would be ridiculous. It would be absurd to fine gentlemen of wealth and position no larger a sum than he could inflict on a street urchin. It was remarkable that when the subject was before the House of Commons no provision was made in recent statutes for punishing gamblers in gaming-houses.

Mr. Lewis—Baccarat is played all over the world.

Mr. Fulton—The House of Commons does not know anything about gambling. (Derisive laughter.)

The Magistrate—You are speaking for yourself, I presume.

Mr. Fulton—You have dismissed the summons. The charge remains, and I would ask you to allow it to be marked "Not proceeded with."

The Magistrate assented, and the defendants not included in the decision already given, were then discharged.

It is said that a new edition of the Queen's Regulations will shortly be issued.

SOME time ago there was a general rumour that Ascension was to be given up ; but as the Wye has embarked guns and ammunition at Woolwich for this depot, and has also taken out a quantity of stores and provisions, it does not seem as though there is any truth in this oft-repeated rumour.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.

IN the House of Commons on Friday, May 17, in answer to Sir R. Lethbridge, Sir J. Gorst said : The first pension payable in England to uncovenanted civil servants was granted in 1815. There are 15 pensions payable in sterling amounting to 6,660*l*. Of these two are for 200*l*. or under ; three between 200*l*. and 300*l*. ; three between 300*l*. and 400*l*. ; seven above 400*l*. There are also 380 payable in rupees, amounting to 1,156,177 rs. Of these 162 are for 2,000 rs. or under ; 53 between 2,000 rs. and 3,000 rs. ; 73 between 3,000 rs. and 4,000 rs. ; 92 above 4,000 rs.

Sir R. Lethbridge asked whether the House was to understand that the series of pensions named by his hon. friend were payable in sterling to uncovenanted civil servants residing in England.

Sir J. Gorst : Yes, Sir.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S BLUNDER.

The same day Mr. Bradlaugh asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, "Whether he was aware that serious and widespread dissatisfaction now existed in Upper Burma ; and whether, in view of the existing distress and misery in Burma, the Secretary of State would direct inquiry to be made as to the remedial measures to be undertaken."

Sir J Gorst : The answer to the first question is in the negative. The Indian system of taxation has only been extended to Upper Burma in respect of stamps, salt, excise, and income-tax, and that in only a modified form. The ruby mines were a Government monopoly before the conquest of Upper Burma. A few of the citizens of Mandalay may have profited by a contraband traffic in rubies which the Government are doing their best to stop. There is no land tax except on royal lands, always recognised as Government property and forming less than one-sixth of the cultivated area. The Secretary of State does not at present see any grounds for the inquiry suggested.

Mr. Bradlaugh asked whether there was no dissatisfaction in Upper Burma, or, if there was, how the hon. gentlemen would describe the dissatisfaction which did exist, if it was not serious and widespread.

Sir J. Gorst answered that when the Secretary of State directed him to answer a question he directed him to answer the question put. The Secretary of State had not heard that "serious and widespread" dissatisfaction existed ; but with regard to the question the hon. member now asked, he should be astonished if there were any country in any part of the world with the Government of which it could be said that no dissatisfaction existed. (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. Bradlaugh wished to know whether the hon. gentleman was not aware that the principal English newspapers in Burma stated that "serious and widespread" dissatisfaction did exist.

Sir J. Gorst : No, Sir.

INDIAN FINANCIAL ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Bradlaugh on the 20th ult. asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the recommendations of the Finance Committee in their report of Dec. 20, 1886, showing a gain to the Imperial Revenue of 1,28,47,200 rs., made up of the following items, namely :—(1) Gain on provincial contracts, 69,01,000 rs. ; (2) reductions on provincial expenditure, 15,71,200 rs. ; (3) economies in the Imperial and miscellaneous departments, 43,75,000 rs.—had been carried out, either wholly or partially, and if only partially or not at all, could he explain for what reason.

Sir J. Gorst : The gain on provincial contracts was reduced to 640,000 rx., as explained in the Indian financial statement for 1887-88. The greater part of these savings took effect from April 1, 1887. A portion was, for reasons explained in that statement, postponed. The reduction of provincial expenditure are made up of numerous details, as to which the information in the possession of the Secretary of State does not admit of a distinct answer being given. Of the savings in the Imperial and miscellaneous departments 275,700 rx. are in the Public Works establishments, and 64,600 rx. in the allowances for hill stations. These subjects are still under consideration. Some of the minor savings have been effected, but the precise amount cannot be stated without reference to India.

FACTORY HOURS IN NATIVE STATES.

The same day Mr. S. Smith asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that in Mysore and other Native States cotton and other factories had been established in which the *employes* worked longer hours than in factories in British India ; and whether the Indian Government intended to use such pressure with the native Governments to induce them to assimilate their factory legislation to that of British India as had already been used with regard to the Excise laws.

Sir J Gorst : The Secretary of State is aware of the existence of the factories mentioned in the question, but he has no official information as to the hours of labour in them. He sees no reason at present for the Government of India putting such pressure on the native Governments as is suggested by the hon. member.

DISTRESS IN INDIA.

Mr Bradlaugh, on the 20th ult. asked the Under-Secretary for India if information had been received at the India Office of the death last week from famine of 1,000 persons in the district of Ganjam.

Sir J. Gorst said the Secretary of State had not received from the Governor of Madras any statement as to the condition of Ganjam since May 3, but instructions had been sent for a weekly telegram to be forwarded to this country as long as the scarcity lasted.

SIMLA AND CALCUTTA.

On Tuesday, May 21, Mr. Bradlaugh asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the recommendations of the Finance Committee (India), 1886, as to the transfer of the official establishments of the Government of India from Calcutta to Simla annually, and from Simla to Calcutta, showing a present annual saving of 2,38,730 rs. and a prospective saving of 2,98,865 rs. in one of two schemes suggested, and a saving of 2,89,510 rs. and 3,83,830 rs. respectively in the other scheme, had been carried out ; and if not, whether he would state the reasons of the Government for not acting on that recommendation.

Sir J. Gorst : The recommendations of the Finance Committee have been generally approved by the Secretary of State, and in accordance with his instructions the Government of India is now engaged in arranging the details by which effect will be given to these recommendations.

UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE PENSIONS.

On the 21st ult. Sir R. Lethbridge asked the Under-Secretary for India whether he would state the exact reasons assigned for the payment of a certain number of Indian uncovenanted service pensions in sterling, while the great bulk of such pensions (especially those of very small amount) were paid in rupees, and the date on which the first pension payable in England in rupees was granted to any Indian uncovenanted civil servant.

Sir J. Gorst : Of the fifteen pensions paid in sterling four are legal pensions, for which a special scale in sterling was sanctioned in 1867 ; three were exceptional pensions granted on abolition of office ; four were specially granted for good service, apart from pension rules, in the years 1863, 1868, 1869, and 1873, four were pensions properly payable in rupees, but were erroneously awarded in sterling in India. The first payment in London at the official rate of exchange of an Indian rupee pension was on Aug. 1, 1863.

THE INDIAN FACTORY ACT.

Mr. J. Maclean, the same day, moved an address for copies of further correspondence relating to the amendment of the India Factories Act of 1881 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 124, of Session 1889).

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

On Thursday, May 23, Mr. Bradlaugh asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether, in view of his statement respecting the promised inquiry into Indian affairs now to be abandoned, and his reference to the Public Service Commission and the Finance Committee, the Government would give an early day for the discussion of these reports ; and whether he proposed this Session to introduce any legislative measure to give effect to any of the recommendations of the Public Service Commission.

Sir J. Gorst : No intimation has reached Her Majesty's Government of any desire on the part of any member of the House to take the sense of the House on any questions arising out of these reports. It is not yet ascertained whether any legislation will be necessary to give effect to such of the recommendations of the Public Service Commission as the Government may ultimately adopt.

NATIVE INDIAN GOVERNMENTS AND SPECULATION.

In reply to Sir G. Campbell the same day, Sir J. Gorst said : The principle of allowing no direct communications between native Indian Governments and speculators on the London Stock Exchange is accepted, and will be acted on by the Secretary of State and Government of India. The terms of a proposed arrangement are now under discussion by the Secretary of State, and it would therefore be premature to state their nature or scope.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE (INDIA).

In answer to Mr. Bradlaugh, Sir J. Gorst said : The Secretary of State is aware that the inquiries of the Finance Committee and Public Service Commission were directed by the instructions of the Government of India to definite practical objects. He is not aware of the existence of any branches of research in relation to the administration of the Government of India beyond the scope of the inquiries already made, to which the attention of a Parliamentary Committee could be profitably directed at the present time.

NOTICES AND MOTIONS.

Mr. Bradlaugh was on the day the mail left to ask the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether Mr. J. Beames, recently appointed a member of the Board of Revenue, Bengal, is the gentleman respecting whom the Government of India, in Letter No. 1,569, Simla, July 14, 1887, requested the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to "convey to Mr. Beames a formal expression of censure from the Government of India, for the breach of the Regulation which has been committed by him," that Regulation directing officers to disclose particulars respecting moneys borrowed by them from persons residing within their jurisdiction. Whether Mr. Beames had failed to inform the Government of large loans contracted with Natives of India, in consequence of which the Governor-General in Council directed "that the period of Mr. Beames' present officiating appointment in the Board of Revenue must be at once terminated, and that he should be at once transferred to a suitable appointment within the jurisdiction of which no Native creditor of his resides, or has an estate, or commercial establishment." Whether, on the recent vacancy on the Board, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal sent the names of Mr. Smith, Sir H. Harrison, and Mr. Beames, in the order named, and the Lieutenant-Governor expressed his opinion that Mr. Smith, a most deserving officer, of long experience, should be appointed, and strongly objected to Mr. Beames again becoming a member of the Board. Whether the Secretary of State will state why, after the censure passed by Lord Dufferin on Mr. Beames, that gentleman was appointed to the Board of Revenue. And, whether he will lay upon the Table of this House the correspondence between the Supreme and Bengal Government concerning Mr. Beames in 1887, and any further correspondence concerning this appointment.

On June 18, Mr. Bradlaugh will call attention to certain grievances of the Native population of India ; and move that, in the opinion of this House, the time has come for another step to be taken in the policy of extending self-government in India, whereby Natives of India of capacity, of influence, of education, shall be able to take a still wider share in the administration of the public affairs of their own country ; that to secure this end, it is desirable the Supreme and Provincial Legislative Councils should be enlarged in numbers and reformed as to procedure ; that a moiety of the members of such councils should be elected by constituencies, which shall include Indians of position of specified educational attainments, of members of municipal and other bodies, of European and Indian Chambers of Commerce, and the like ; that to the enlarged councils be given the right of questioning the authorities on matters of public interest, the discussion of the respective Budgets, and the initiation of such legislation as shall not, first, deal with the foreign policy, or, second, affect the finances of the Empire ; and, there being a general agreement among Europeans, both official and non-official, and Indians of all classes, as to the reforms which should be granted, that the Secretary of State for India should take such steps as will enable the House to consider a measure embodying these opinions.

On May 31, Sir George Campbell will move, as an amendment to Sir Roper Lethbridge's motion, to leave out all after "House," in order to insert "the Secretary of State for India in Council will fairly consider any reasonable representations of officers who entered the Indian Service in this country under the prescribed covenants or agreements, but this House declines to entertain any claim of officers appointed in India, and classed as Uncovenanted, to any advantages beyond those accorded to Natives and Europeans alike under Indian rules and Indian currency.

THE INVASION OF INDIA POSSIBLE.

THE following extract from an article by Major-General Skobeleff, of the Russian staff, translated from the Russian by Mr. C. J. Cooke, appears in the current number of *Colburn's United Service Magazine* :—

Apparently it is admissible to think that the practical English, knowing full well the value of possessing rich India, and made wiser by sad experience, will at last realise that if they do not abandon their mistaken policy, but continue their obstinate anti-Russian intrigues on the Balkan Peninsula and the Black Sea, then nothing will induce us to be careful of their vital interests in India. *Per contra*, we must surmise that they will understand that everything will tend to convince us of the utility, and even necessity, of pressing upon those springs of Asiatic politics which may bring about the weakening of the English authority in India.

In this respect we are very dangerous, as our doings in Central Asia for the last twenty-five years show a reserve, to all appearance harmless, and at the same time a terrible physical force directed straight at the heart of the British power. Is it long since the politicians and military men of England and Russia considered a Russian campaign against India to be a chimera, the raving of a diseased imagination ? Is it long since between Russia and British India lay boundless deserts and lofty mountains in the hands of warlike Mussulmans ? The English, even when gloomily inclined, could not picture to themselves that all these terrible obstacles would vanish before the slight pressure of Russia. Little more than a quarter of a century has passed—i.e., one moment from the point of view of history—and all has changed. We are standing near Herat, near those far-famed gates of India, and the chief obstruction, the Turcoman desert, but recently the theatre of bloody wars, now rings with the shriek of the locomotive, and the drifting arid sands are consolidated by steel rails. The warlike Afghans, who had gained several great victories over the English, ran in panic-stricken terror on their first collision with the Russian bayonets. By a series of successive mistakes, the politicians of Great Britain have placed their country in a dangerous position. The enterprise, which but lately seemed fantastical, now appears possible. If the distances separating the valley of the Indus from the centres of the Russian army, and the time necessary for the passage of the Russian troops through Afghanistan, be calmly computed, then any strategist or politician must admit that an expedition to India is not only possible, but does not even present any particular difficulties. Concerning this subject, the Indian expeditions of historical times are extremely instructive, more especially that of Nadir Shah.

History teaches us that the greater part of the enterprises which had the conquest of India for their object were crowned with success. History unfolds to us the causes that led those expeditions to such results. What has been repeated periodically, almost from century to century, in the course of 2,000 years, cannot be otherwise than repeated on the occasion of a new enterprise by a mighty military Power. From history we learn, too, that the people which was in stable possession of Central Asia, and at the head of which stood a resolute monarch, in command of well-organised troops, could not withstand the temptation of visiting India. It was impelled thither by the luxuriance of nature there, and by the fabulous, almost fairy-like wealth of the inhabitants. The expeditions proved successful, and humanity was the gainer, for it was only thanks to them that India was discovered and introduced to the world at large. These expeditions also prove that the invading armies met with no particular obstacles in the way of finding food and forage on their road. Nor had they any difficulties as regards fuel. Water, too, is fresh and plentiful in the valleys of Afganistan. The only impediments met with proceeded from the warlike inhabitants of the country. But the temptation of visiting wealthy India was so great, so predominant among these peoples, that they soon became allies instead of foes, and, joining the ranks of the foreign army, they marched enthusiastically towards the Indus. This trait runs like an endless thread through the whole history of the last invasions of the peninsula, and that is why, in these invasions, the curious fact was observed—a fact for us, Europeans, difficult to understand—that the invading armies not only did not get weaker as they advanced, but even grew stronger. In India itself these armies found powerful allies among the native rulers of the peninsula. As it was in the former expeditions of which we know anything, so will it be in the future expeditions. But these expeditions were conducted under conditions that have now ceased to be, and the obstacles that then existed are no longer to be met with. Routes have been explored ; the theatre of military operations has been studied ; the frame of mind of the Indian population is known ; the true position of the British dominion is cleared up ; the invading army will have a railroad, steamers, the telegraph, and all that the vast development of technical knowledge has of late years given us, at its disposal. Now that Russia has ranged herself along the Afghan frontiers, and has direct steam-boat communication from these frontiers with the centres of her empire, nobody will dare affirm that an invasion of India by Russian troops belongs to the category of impracticable enterprise.

We are not striving after fresh conquests in Central Asia, and it would doubtless be more prudent for us not to be carried away by unnecessary military operations ; but what are we to do when the English themselves push on ? And we, having studied the policy of the English in India, and the connection of that policy with their actions in Europe, are forced to admit that the stronger Russia is in Central Asia, so much the weaker will the English authority be in India, and so much more accommodating will they be in Europe. Hence we must occupy a solid strategical position on the Afghan frontiers. Let our rivals know and feel that we shall be able to avail ourselves of our proximity to India in case they should take it into their heads to once more manifest towards us an hostility similar to that shown during the Crimean War, and at the epoch of the Berlin Congress. In this line of conduct Russia's direct advantage consists, and from it, of course, we are not going to swerve for the sake of calming the feelings of the English in India, a country for us quite unnecessary. We, too, desired and desire to calm our southern provinces—and England not only failed to regard this most legitimate demand of Russia with due attention ; but destroyed Sevast

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